United Nations A/64/6 (Sect. 35)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 March 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011*

Part XIII
Development Account

Section 35
Development Account

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/64/6/Add.1).

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Overview

35.1 Pursuant to the proposal of the Secretary-General in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950), the General Assembly, in its resolution 52/12 B, decided, inter alia, to establish a development account in the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. In its resolution 52/221 A, the Assembly approved an appropriation of $13,065,000 for the Development Account under section 34 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

35.2 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/235, in which the Assembly requested a detailed report on the sustainability of the Development Account, the modalities of its implementation, the specific purposes and the associated performance criteria for the use of resources, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the operation of the Development Account (A/53/945). Having considered that report and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/53/7/Add.12), the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/15, decided, inter alia, to establish a special multi-year account for supplementary development activities based on the programmes of the approved medium-term plan. In the last six bienniums (1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007 and 2008-2009), the Assembly has approved 138 projects for funding through the Development Account.

35.3 In its resolution 60/246, the General Assembly decided that the Development Account should be recosted for the biennium 2006-2007. That exercise led to an increase of $889,100 at the stage of the initial appropriation for that biennium. During the preparation of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, the Account was again recosted, resulting in a further increase of $26,800. By its resolution 61/252, section IV, paragraph 5, the Assembly decided to appropriate for the Development Account the amount of $2.5 million as an immediate exceptional measure towards addressing the lack of transfer of resources to the Account since its inception. Further, by its resolution 62/235 A, paragraph 2 (d), the Assembly decided to increase the provision under section 34, Development Account, by the amount of $5 million for the biennium 2006-2007. By its resolution 62/238, section VIII, paragraph 11, the Assembly decided to appropriate for the Account $2.5 million for the biennium 2008-2009. Accordingly, cumulatively, based on those decisions, the revised appropriation under the Development Account for the biennium 2008-2009 amounts to $18,651,300, reflecting an increase of $5,586,300 over the level of the Account approved by the Assembly at its inception. Detailed proposals on the use of these resources in the biennium 2010-2011 for the seventh tranche of the technical cooperation projects, presented in the present document, are based on the procedures and arrangements for the use of the Development Account approved by the Assembly in its resolutions 53/220 A, 53/220 B, 54/15, 54/249, 56/237, 60/246, 61/252, 62/235, 62/237 and 62/238.

Table 1
Resource requirements by component
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Component	*2006-2007 expenditures*	*2008-2009 revised appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*2010-2011 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*	
Development Account	16 551.9	18 651.3	—	—	18 651.3

35.4 A summary of resource requirements for the seventh tranche of projects by object of expenditure is presented in table 2 below:

Table 2
Summary of resource requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2010-2011
Other staff costs	1 041.0
Consultants and experts	4 336.5
Travel of staff	2 095.8
Contractual services	2 337.5
General operating expenses	551.1
Furniture and equipment	128.0
Fellowships, grants and contributions	8 161.4
Total	**18 651.3**

35.5 The objective of the Development Account is to fund capacity development projects in the priority areas of the United Nations Development Agenda that benefit developing countries. The Account encourages close collaboration of entities of the United Nations Secretariat on innovative, cross-sectoral regional or interregional activities which draw mainly on the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries. In an impact review of the Account carried out in its tenth year of operation, pursuant to a request by the Assembly in its resolution 61/252, the implementing entities underscored the Account's importance not only as a tool to link their normative and analytical capacities but also as a means of building cooperative working relationships with United Nations entities and strengthening regional and subregional cooperation. The entities also viewed the Account as an important vehicle to test new methodologies and tools, to build capacities that serve other developmental objectives and activities, to utilize the capacities of developing countries and to encourage South-South cooperation (A/62/466, para. 22).

35.6 The overall theme of the seventh tranche of the Development Account is "Support to addressing key global development challenges to further the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, through collaboration at the global, regional and national levels".

35.7 The 28 projects proposed for funding under the seventh tranche will be implemented by 10 entities of the Secretariat under the purview of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), all regional commissions, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). The design of many projects foresee execution by the global and regional implementing entities in partnership with each other, as well as with other entities of the United Nations system and international and national organizations.

35.8 The proposed projects comply with the criteria established by the Assembly and take into account the capacity of the implementing entity concerned to execute the project activities within the established timeline. The implementing entities are expected to use human and technical capacities to the extent possible to maximize knowledge transfer, utilizing networks of expertise with links at subregional, regional and global levels and with a view to promoting capacity-building in developing countries. Many projects specifically focus on responding to emerging needs of

Member States, including the challenges related to climate change, food security, and the financial crisis.

35.9 Overall, there is an enhanced focus on African development needs in the seventh tranche, reflecting the concerns expressed by Member States on the regional distribution of development activities. Therefore, 20 projects will conduct capacity-building activities in African countries. Many of these projects will create knowledge management linkages between Africa and other regions.

35.10 The list of proposed projects was endorsed by the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs at its meeting on 13 February 2009.

35.11 The complexity and scope of managing the Development Account has increased, in line with the increased number of projects managed and the heightened expectations of Member States with regard to coordination, programming, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Over time, enhancements have continued to be made to improve the management of the Account, while the number of projects in various stages of programming and implementation has increased up to 100, as three overlapping tranches are managed at the same time. Completed projects of the fourth tranche are simultaneously reviewed with the ongoing projects of the fifth and sixth tranches with a view to extracting lessons learned. In his capacity as Programme Manager, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs now undertakes, on a continuous basis, substantial management tasks, including setting the theme for each tranche, soliciting project proposals and evaluating them for compliance with the criteria established by the General Assembly, consulting with the implementing entities, and with the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts during the programming process; soliciting, reviewing and providing feedback on detailed project documents; analysing implementation data, monitoring and evaluating progress and reporting thereon; closing each tranche; and maintaining regular communication with and providing continuous advice and guidance to the implementing entities. The Programme Manager also provides support to the Steering Committee of the Development Account and develops, maintains and operates the Account's dedicated website.

35.12 A major enhancement, starting with the fourth tranche, was the introduction of the requirement that implementing entities develop detailed project documents based on comprehensive logical frameworks, for every approved project. In recognition of the value of this approach, the Board of Auditors recommended (A/63/5, Vol. I, para. 89) that the "Administration put in place, for all of its technical cooperation activities, a results-based measurement mechanism comparable to that required for the projects funded by the Development Account." From the fifth tranche, compulsory evaluations of completed projects were introduced. In addition, lessons learned at the project level have increasingly been collected and utilized in the programming of new projects. In early 2009, the Programme Manager established a Steering Committee comprising representatives of the implementing entities, to advise and assist him on matters of programming, coordination and monitoring of the Development Account projects.

35.13 The impact review of the Development Account requested by the General Assembly concluded that "[m]ore systematic central management and monitoring, including a more systematic approach to analysing results, would likely require a limited dedicated core staffing capacity" (A/62/466, para. 57). The fifth progress report on the implementation of projects financed from the Development Account (A/62/123, para. 35) came to the similar conclusion that monitoring and evaluation capacities will need to be "continually upgraded" with the increasing scope and complexity of projects. The Secretary-General has not sought specific resources in this regard at this time and will continue to be guided by Member States.

35.14 The present fascicle should be read in conjunction with the sixth progress report on the implementation of projects financed from the Development Account, which is being prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with a request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/58/7/Add.5) that a separate progress report be submitted to the Assembly detailing the impact and lessons learned.

Annex

Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account during the biennium 2010-2011

A. Facilitating effective integration of developing countries in the global economy through aid for trade schemes

Economic Commission for Africa, jointly with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($975,300)

Background

1. The international community rightly expects that if trade could play its role as envisaged in Millennium Development Goal 8, there would be positive synergy with Millennium Development Goal 1, which aims at reducing the absolute number of people faced with hunger and poverty. In this respect, several global initiatives have been started which aim at helping developing countries better integrate into the global economy through trade. Among these initiatives, the Aid for Trade was launched in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations in December 2005. As an innovation, the Aid for Trade initiative was conceived not only to mainstream trade into the broader national development strategies of the beneficiary countries but also to deal with broad trade-related constraints ranging from trade policy and regulations to hard infrastructure for trade. Aid for Trade will also ensure country ownership, and help to improve the absorptive capacity of beneficiary countries by assisting them in the development of appropriate Aid for Trade project proposals and effective implementation mechanisms.

2. In 2007, the international community undertook the first global review of the Aid for Trade. The global review was supplemented by regional reviews that were carried out in Latin America, Asia and Africa. These reviews were jointly organized by the World Trade Organization, regional development banks and United Nations regional commissions. However, these reviews have not covered the low- and middle-income countries from Central and Western Asia nor economies in transition in Europe. In addition, some regional commissions were not associated with the process although they have an important role to play in the formulation and coordination of regional development strategies. In the regions where the reviews took place the priority areas were identified where Aid for Trade could have a positive impact and enable their economies to benefit from trade. Several critical issues emerged from the global Aid for Trade review, which must be addressed in order to ensure that the initiative could lead to the expected results which would help specifically ensure that developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and the least developed countries benefit from trade.

3. The key issue is clear development priorities and action plans, which were found absent in most countries of the regions where the global review took place. The regional dimension of the Aid for Trade requires that countries present priorities and action plans that take account of transboundary trade needs. Coordination at the regional level using the existing regional institutions is also important. Furthermore, Aid for Trade needs should be driven by a strong participation of the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations as agreed during the November 2007 global review that had taken place at the World Trade Organization.

4. The project endeavours to focus on three critical issues where the regional commissions play an important role: ensuring that the Aid for Trade initiative is inclusive; sharing knowledge and information on how the different regions are implementing and monitoring Aid for Trade; and developing global consensus on the identification of indicators that can be used to monitor Aid for Trade.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to formulate and implement programmes and projects in the area of Aid for Trade at the national and regional levels.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECA subprogramme 1 (Trade, finance and economic development), ESCAP subprogramme 2 (Trade and investment), ECLAC subprogramme 1 (Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation); ECE subprogramme 6 (Trade); ESCWA subprogramme 3 (Economic development and integration); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8.	General temporary assistance	50.0
	Consultants	121.0
	Travel	120.0
	Contractual services	89.3
	Workshops/training	595.0
	Total	**975.3**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced understanding by policymakers and other stakeholders of the Aid for Trade initiative and its impact on growth and development in order to implement and formulate project strategies to benefit from the initiative	(a) Increased number of specific Aid for Trade bankable projects submitted for funding
(b) Enhanced technical capacity and skills to formulate and implement Aid for Trade-related projects and programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels	(b) Adoption of simple and comparable indicators capturing supply, demand and performance components of Aid for Trade for monitoring purposes

Main activities

5. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organize five Aid for Trade capacity-building workshops on Aid for Trade strategy, action plan and preparation of bankable projects (one in each region) to help countries or groups of countries to identify bankable Aid for Trade projects;

(b) Organize five Expert Group Meetings (one in each region) on the development of appropriate indicators for monitoring Aid for Trade implementation;

(c) Organize one interregional forum to share examples and lessons learned aimed at assisting countries in the identification of Aid for Trade projects.

B. Mainstreaming climate change into agricultural policies for achieving food security and poverty reduction in West Africa

Economic Commission for Africa ($637,500)

Background

6. Climate change, with anticipated adverse effects on food security, economic activity, water and all other natural resources and physical infrastructure, is one of the most serious threats to sustainable development. It is a dangerous obstacle to the fight to reduce poverty in developing countries, which largely depend on rainfed agriculture. Although several years have passed since Member States ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, policies and strategies, whether at the national or regional level, pay little attention to climate risk. The objective remains that, national and regional development policies must include the climate change dimension, and the necessary technical and cultural measures must be taken to address that problem.

7. Achieving food security and reducing poverty in the West African subregion has been a major challenge for both Governments and development agencies. Per capita food production has been in a declining trend over the last two decades, exposing an increasingly high number of people to food insecurity and income poverty (FAOSTAT data, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2004). Several factors have contributed to this unfortunate situation, including the vulnerability of countries of the subregion to climate change; the poor nature of soils in the Sahel zone; rapid population growth; low utilization of modern technologies to improve crop varieties, including the use of fertilizers, mechanization and irrigation that have spurred agricultural development elsewhere in the world; and poor implementation of policies.

8. The agricultural sector employs between 75 and 90 per cent of the active population, depending on the country, and contributes close to 35 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the West Africa subregion. Yet, agriculture in semi-arid regions is a highly risky enterprise owing to unreliable and variable rainfall. Farmers often struggle unsuccessfully to produce enough food for their own subsistence. However, most climate models predict that the Sahel region will be drier in the twenty-first century. A hotter climate means that evapo-transpiration will be more intense, exacerbating the already arid conditions. Thus, if urgent action is not taken, food deficits will be more acute, exacerbating the current food crises and deteriorating the nutritional situation in West Africa. Climate change is likely to become the greatest obstacle to the achievement of food security, poverty reduction and other Millennium Development Goals in West Africa. Therefore, addressing the issues of food insecurity, poverty and environmental degradation in West Africa is a matter of urgency, especially with the prospect of climate change.

9. This project builds upon lessons learned from the outcome of the International Conference for the reduction of the vulnerability to climate change of natural, economic and social systems in West Africa organized by the Economic Commission for Africa in January 2007. It will be implemented by the Office for West Africa of the Economic Commission for Africa in collaboration with the secretariats of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments in the ECOWAS region and the intergovernmental organizations for mainstreaming climate change into national and regional agricultural policies for food security and poverty alleviation.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECA subprogramme 7 (Subregional activities for development); and subprogramme 2 (Food security and sustainable development).

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	65.0
Travel	120.0
Contractual services	42.5
Operating expenses	10.0
Workshops	400.0
Total	**637.5**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of policymakers to mainstream climate change into national and regional agricultural policies for food security and poverty alleviation	(a) Increased number of national and regional agricultural policies taking into account climate change effects
(b) Improved crop varieties, fertilizers, mechanization and irrigation in agricultural production in the subregion as a result of support from the project	(b) Increased number of countries using improved crop varieties, fertilizers, mechanization and irrigation in agricultural production
(c) Enhanced capacity of small scale-farmers in West Africa to use simple and effective technologies, including policy support to increase agricultural productivity	(c) Increased number of countries in West Africa where very simple and adequate technologies and policies are used by small-scale farmers

Main activities

10. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Preparation of background documents for training workshops;

(b) Organizing three training workshops for representatives of Ministries of Agriculture and Environment and intergovernmental organizations in the agricultural sector to strengthen capacity for mainstreaming climate change effects in the agricultural sectors in States members of ECOWAS;

(c) Promoting the exchange of best practices among farmers and officials of the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment in the ECOWAS region through peer learning and knowledge-sharing;

(d) Technical assistance to strengthen intergovernmental organizations, national and regional institutions in helping farmers to adapt their cultivation methods to climate change needs.

C. Capacity-building for integrated shared water resources management in Southern Africa

Economic Commission for Africa, jointly with the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($606,800)

Background

11. The Southern Africa subregion is characterized by at least 15 shared water courses and aquifers. Five countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have water dependency ratios of over 50 per cent[1] and 70 per cent of the regional surface water is shared between two or more countries. The subregion presents a high spatial and temporal variability in water resources availability. It is projected that in the next 20 to 30 years, three or four SADC countries will be facing serious water shortages. As economic growth progresses and population grows, several countries in the subregion are predicted to become "water stressed" by 2025. The subregion is also experiencing a high prevalence of droughts and floods, low access to safe drinking water and sanitation and widespread food insecurity due to low agricultural production. These factors could impact negatively on the capacity of countries of the subregion to meet the Millennium Development Goal targets on water and sanitation, unless urgent action is taken to address the issues.

12. Sustainable water management is central in attaining the major Millennium Development Goals. Water scarcity is central to the poverty challenge in Africa. The Southern Africa subregion has, over the past decade, taken steps towards the development of the SADC protocol on shared watercourses systems, the SADC regional water policy and the regional strategic water infrastructure development programme. The programme aims to develop water infrastructure needed to double land under irrigation and halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Southern Africa by 2015.

13. The proposed project aims at supporting the SADC efforts in shared water resources management to expedite the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in the subregion. It is designed to improve the regional management of the shared water resources and enhance the capacity of river basin organizations, national and regional bodies involved in the management of shared water resources in order to achieve equity, efficiency and sustainability in the use and management of shared water resources. The project will also be instrumental in promoting policy networking among river basin organizations through information-sharing and knowledge management, drawing on best practices and lessons learned from river basins such as the Mekong and Danube.

14. The project will also build on lessons learned from similar projects on shared water resources development projects implemented by the Economic Commission for Africa in different subregions and countries in Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific initiatives in promoting Integrated Water Resources Management in the Mekong River in collaboration with the Mekong River Commission, and the Economic Commission for Europe support to the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River. The project will be implemented by the ECA subregional office for Southern Africa, in collaboration with other divisions at ECA headquarters. ECA will also work closely with the regional water associations, the SADC and common market for eastern and Southern Africa secretariats as well as ESCAP and ECE in the implementation of the project.

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[1] FAO, 2006: Aquastat land and water use database, FAO, Rome. www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/main/index.stm.

15. The project is in line with objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Ministerial Council on water commitment on improving national and regional initiatives for IWRM in countries and transboundary basins in Africa. It supports the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, NEPAD activity to increase land under-irrigation in Africa and the Agenda 21[2] advocacy on water use for sustainable development, as well as the African Network of Basin Organizations vision of mobilizing the practical experience on shared water resources management for development in Africa. The project also addresses the current ECA strategic focus on promoting regional integration and helping to meet Africa's special needs in support of NEPAD.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments and river basin organizations in the SADC subregion in integrated water resources management for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and contribute to accelerating progress towards achieving regional integration in the subregion.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars) Consultants 112.5 Travel 68.0 Contractual services 45.3 Study tours 45.0 Operating expenses 31.0 Workshops 305.0 **Total** **606.8**
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECA subprogramme 7 (Subregional activities for development); and subprogramme 5 (Economic cooperation and regional integration).	

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened regional cooperation in the management of shared water resources to increase agricultural productivity, improve energy generation, and enhance access to clean drinking water and sanitation for poverty alleviation at the subregional level	(a) Increased number and capacity of experts in the subregion for integrated shared water resources management
(b) Enhanced capacities of river basin organizations, water sector policymakers and riparian communities for integrated shared water resources management	(b) Increased number of joint projects and activities undertaken by river basin organizations in the subregion and other activities aimed at promoting exchange of experiences and knowledge management

Main activities

16. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Tripartite ECA-ESCAP-ECE meeting on river basin management and shared water resources for development in Southern Africa: sharing experiences within the subregion and beyond for staff of river basin organizations to improve their technical skills and capacity in integrated water resources management, learning from the best practices of the Mekong and Danube river basins, including identifying areas of possible collaboration;

[2] United Nations Conference on Environment and Development comprehensive plan of action www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/english/agenda21toc.htm.

(b) Promoting exchanges of experts between river basin organizations in Southern Africa with the Mekong and the Danube River Commissions to encourage the implementation of common methodologies, and facilitate exchanges of information and networking on the IWRM standards and best practices;

(c) Establishment of an electronic discussion forum of experts on shared water resources to promote information and knowledge-sharing (to be undertaken in partnership with the Mekong and Danube River Commissions);

(d) Organizing a meeting in collaboration with the SADC secretariat on the implementation of shared water resources and integrated water resources management policies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Southern Africa and a high-level round-table dialogue on shared water resources policy challenges in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Southern Africa (to be organized in collaboration with the Mekong River Commission and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River);

(e) Organizing training workshops and seminars to strengthen national and regional institutions in the management of shared water resources (knowledge and data management, intercountry, intersectoral and riparian dialogue, participation and conflict resolution, regional integration approach in shared water management, development and project monitoring and evaluation) and capacity-building;

(f) Organizing intraregional tours to study the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and achievements of the river basin organizations in the subregion and to create opportunities for staff from less developed basins bodies to learn from others, to share lessons learned with peers and prepare a consolidated and comprehensive study on the shared water resources and activities of river basin bodies in Southern Africa.

D. Mitigating climate change through attracting foreign direct investment in advanced fossil fuel technologies

Economic and Social Commission for Europe, jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($629,900)

Background

17. Mitigation of climate change will require de-carbonizing the global economy through the promotion of cleaner advanced energy technologies. Intergovernmental consultations at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development have confirmed that fossil fuels will continue to be the largest energy source in many developing countries in the coming decades. At the same time, countries underlined the importance of developing and deploying advanced energy technologies, which enable the use of these countries' energy resources in a compatible manner with climate change mitigation. The challenges are to attract the investment necessary to support the transition to a low carbon economy.

18. The sheer magnitude of required investment necessitates capital flows from foreign sources. Particular attention has been paid to foreign direct investment (FDI), which has many potential benefits, including financing capacity expansion without incurring debt, supporting technology and knowledge transfer, and acting as a catalyst for further capital inflows. Despite considerable efforts to attract FDI in the last several years, actual levels of such investment into the power and coal sectors in many countries with economies in transition have been moderate. Mobilization of the necessary capital resources will require an attractive investment climate — a business-friendly

environment, favourable macroeconomic performance and a regulatory environment that is predictable, fair, transparent and efficient. It is critical to support the evolution of the economic, legal and regulatory frameworks that underpin an attractive investment climate while developing the financial skills of government and corporate officials and facilitating their interface with prospective investors.

19. In addition to renewable sources and energy efficiency, fossil fuel technologies such as coal gasification, underground coal gasification, coal liquefaction, could play an important role in meeting the growing energy needs of the countries with economies in transition. These technologies are more effective as well as more environmentally friendly. Together with carbon capture and storage technologies, they could make a critical contribution to the transition to low carbon economies. It is, therefore, critical that future infrastructure needs support sustainable development, and are incorporated into the investment framework.

20. The following developing countries and countries with economies in transition, which rely to a considerable degree on domestic coal and have expressed an interest in international sharing of experience in the development of their coal-based energy sectors, would be interested in participating in this project: Afghanistan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. To the extent possible, a regional approach would be taken to optimize resources, encourage cross-fertilization, and build partnerships among regional and international experts.

21. ECE, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ESCAP will cooperate in the implementation of the project. Other partners will be invited to participate in the project as needed. ECE has prior involvement in this issue through the work of the ad hoc group of experts on cleaner electricity production from coal and other fossil fuels and the project "Capacity-building for air quality management and the application of clean coal combustion technologies in Central Asia", funded by the fourth tranche of the Development Account. In addition, ECE also has prior involvement through the work of the ad hoc group of experts on coal mine methane. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs has implemented several technical cooperation projects related to cleaner coal technologies in China and Kazakhstan and also provided advisory services on clean coal technologies. ESCAP has also conducted a number of activities in energy and coal which would be conducive to this joint effort.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance Governments' abilities to attract FDI into advanced fossil fuels technologies to support energy security and low-carbon sustainable development.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECE subprogramme 5 (Sustainable energy); Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development); ESCAP subprogramme 4 (Environment and development); Millennium Development Goal 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	174.0
Travel	60.0
Contractual services	156.9
Operating expenses	19.0
Workshops	220.0
Total	**629.9**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased skills to develop and maintain an attractive investment climate to encourage FDI into the power sector to meet the growing demand for electricity and climate change goals in countries with economies in transition	(a) Increased number of regional, national and local officials who are able to design and implement effective legal/regulatory frameworks supporting FDI

(b) Improved cooperative relationships between energy policymakers in countries with economies in transition and investors	(b) Established network among regional officials in countries with economies in transition and with the investment community to encourage FDI into advanced fossil fuel technologies
(c) Increased skills to develop pre-feasibility studies on the projects in each targeted country	(c) Developed pre-feasibility studies for the advanced coal technologies projects in each targeted country for investors consideration

Main activities

22. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Developing a project baseline and a comparative analysis for each targeted country with regard to electric power infrastructure, advanced energy technologies, domestic and foreign investment, programmes and policies in place to seek and encourage investment and cooperation among participating countries;

(b) Conducting a workshop within the region to allow for networking among officials of the region to exchange ideas, to deliver the results of the baseline study and comparative analysis, to educate officials on FDI into advanced energy technologies, and to work with officials in each country with a view to identifying changes to existing policy/legal/regulatory frameworks leading to a friendlier investment climate;

(c) Conducting broad-based technical training workshops in the region to educate officials on technical and policy options for cleaner electricity production;

(d) Providing technical assistance to national officials in each targeted country to formulate policies intended to create a strong and encouraging investment framework for advanced fossil fuel technologies;

(e) Providing technical assistance to national experts in developing a pre-feasibility study on advanced energy project in each country (9 countries);

(f) Organizing a major conference in the Eastern European/Central Asian region in cooperation with officials from the region, with the objective of bringing together officials from the region and major domestic and foreign investors to encourage greater investment flows into the power sector in countries with economies in transition.

E. Facilitating climate change adaptation in transport through addressing the energy-environment linkage

Economic and Social Commission for Europe, jointly with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($738,000)

Background

23. Globalization and liberalization of national economies are leading to a permanent increase in transport activities. With regard to road transport, the growing vehicle fleet and the related increasing fuel consumption contributes to the global warming effect by greenhouse gas emissions. The most important component of the negative effects is carbon dioxide (CO_2). CO_2 emissions depend not only on the total energy consumption of the different modes of transport, but also on the shares of the different energy sources used and their contributions to global warming. Globally, the transport sector is considered to be responsible for 23 per cent of the world CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion. In the developed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries transport accounts for 30 per cent of all CO_2 emissions. The transport sector is 95 per cent dependent on oil and accounts for 60 per cent of world oil consumption, which exposes the sector increasingly to oil price instability and supply shocks.

24. The recently concluded first global meeting of transport ministers within the framework of the International Transport Forum, held from 28 to 30 May 2008, in Leipzig, Germany, addressing the energy and climate change challenges for the transport sector, stressed the need for CO_2 abatement focusing on improved fuel efficiency in road transport. This could be achieved through different measures, such as fuel-efficient vehicles, sustainable alternative fuels, such as biofuels, improved transport infrastructure and intelligent transport systems, consumer information and legal instruments as well as tax incentives. In this respect, the ECE World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations has been urged by the International Transport Forum to accelerate the development of common methodologies and methods to improve fuel efficiency and reduce CO_2 emissions.

25. In order to evaluate the implementation of new national or regional measures aimed at reducing the contributions of transport to global warming, Governments and the private sector have to analyse alternative strategies, including the composition of total energy consumption in the transport sector. While the data and methodologies available to measure transport activity, energy consumption and CO_2 emissions are sufficient to track general trends, the quality and coverage of such data and methodologies will need to be considerably improved. To enable Governments to make the right policy decisions and to optimize their strategy on CO_2 reduction targets, there is a need to develop well-defined standard monitoring and assessment tools taking into account the latest developments in transportation. Such a toolkit, to be available to Governments, regional commissions and other interested stakeholders, must also be transparent to ensure that decisions are not biased by the specific interests of different pressure groups.

26. ECE would supervise the work of a team of experts to prepare a standard toolkit and, together with other regional commissions and United Nations system organizations, would prepare adequate training material tailored to the specific needs of different regions and subregions. All regional commissions would organize and conduct international and regional workshops to disseminate relevant information and training material in the respective languages applicable in the regions.

Objective of the Organization: Standard and transparent evaluation of the CO_2 footprint of land transport with a view to raising awareness among Governments and other stakeholders and providing a rational basis for sustainable transport policies.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECE subprogrammes 1 (Environment), 2 (Transport) and 5 (Sustainable energy).

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	156.0
Consultants	343.0
Travel	72.0
Contractual services	136.0
Operating expenses	31.0
Total	**738.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased awareness of the causality and interrelationship between transport, energy and CO_2 emissions leading to enhanced intersectoral and intercountry cooperation and planning towards sustainable transport policies	(a) Increased number of national policymakers and industry stakeholders aware of the need for enhanced intersectoral and intercountry cooperation and planning towards sustainable transport policies
(b) Enhancement of the ability of the countries to monitor and assess current and future energy consumption patterns of the land transport modes and their respective CO_2 emissions through the establishment and use of a standard CO_2 toolkit, available free of charge via the Internet	(b) (i) Increased number of website visits to the established standard CO_2 monitoring and assessment toolkit, tailored to the specific needs of different regions, allowing for the evaluation of current and future energy consumption patterns in land transport modes and their respective CO_2 emissions (ii) Increased number of national policymakers and industry stakeholders able to monitor and assess current and future energy consumption patterns of the land transport modes and their respective CO_2 emissions

Main activities

27. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Review and analysis of existing assessment models for the evaluation of transport activities, energy consumption and CO_2 emissions, and development of a standard methodology;

(b) Implementation, validation and benchmarking of a standard CO_2 assessment tool;

(c) Development and testing of a user-friendly, web-based application toolkit;

(d) Preparation of region-specific capacity-building and training materials in all official languages. In this respect, one city per region would have to make a detailed assessment and capacity-building effort;

(e) Preparation and conduct of capacity-building and training workshops for government policymakers and industry stakeholders to raise awareness and provide skills for the use of the standard CO_2 toolkit.

F. Improving quantification of women's unpaid work in support of poverty eradication policies

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($568,000)

Background

28. Analysing women's contributions to the economy and social protection through the unpaid work they perform is crucial both for the socio-economic development of countries and the development of gender equality policies. Division of labour along gender lines — the main cause of women's lack of economic autonomy and their difficulty in gaining access to paid activities — is at the heart of gender inequality. Time-use surveys are a useful instrument for analysing work in the light of the links between the public and private spheres, and for studying the "social contract" governing day-to-day relations between men and women within the home and in society. This is why they have become a tool of great importance to implement the regional agenda on gender equality. Moreover, the surveys are useful in visualizing and quantifying the social and economic value of women's domestic and care work.

29. At the Tenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the ECLAC member States agreed to develop instruments, especially time-use surveys, for periodically measuring unpaid work performed by women and men in order to make such work visible and recognize its value, to incorporate their results into the System of National Accounts and to design economic and social policies accordingly. This agreement is reinforced by resolution 5 (IV) of the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, where member States approved the creation of a working group on gender statistics, headed by Mexico, to encourage efforts to systematize national statistical information with a gender perspective and promote in all countries the implementation of the time-use survey or the inclusion in household surveys of a module to measure women's unpaid contributions.

30. In this context, the number of requests received by ECLAC for technical cooperation and training towards the design, implementation and analysis of time-use surveys has increased dramatically. In 2008, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs received requests for assistance from eight countries and territories (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela). Each one of these countries requested support at different stages of the process, depending on their respective statistical capacities. Whereas Cuba and Venezuela require a deepening of their knowledge and capacity, the requests filed by the Dominican Republic and Honduras are the result of technical missions recently carried out. Both Puerto Rico and Peru require assistance with the first evaluation of available data and assistance needs.

31. In many cases, countries are requesting training on the inclusion of gender mainstreaming and statistics, which implies the organization of national workshops. A regional workshop is expected to take place in the Dominican Republic in early 2009, including participants from the other two Spanish-speaking Caribbean country and territory (Cuba and Puerto Rico). This project will be executed by ECLAC, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women and in close collaboration with the national statistical institutes and national mechanisms for the advancement of women of the selected countries.

Objective of the Organization: To increase the capacity of selected national Governments to implement time-use surveys for the measurement of women's unpaid work.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECLAC subprogramme 5 (Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development) and subprogramme 10 (Statistics and economic projections); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	60.0
Consultants	219.0
Expert groups	52.0
Travel	27.0
Contractual services	20.0
Operating expenses	70.0
Workshops	120.0
Total	**568.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) National statistical offices of Latin America and the Caribbean will acquire basic knowledge and skills to implement time-use surveys to measure women's unpaid work	(a) (i) Increased knowledge of technical tools for the implementation of time-use surveys or modules included in household surveys in eight countries of the region (ii) Implementation of time-use surveys or modules in eight countries of the region
(b) National mechanisms for the advancement of women and other governmental authorities will use the information gathered from time-use surveys in addressing key socio-economic issues related to gender equality, such as social security gaps, income gaps and care policies	(b) (i) At least four countries will integrate the results of their national time-use surveys in the design of policies and programmes and/or have initiated programmes or proposed legislation which take into account the economic value of non-remunerated work (ii) At least eight countries use time-use surveys data to report on accomplishment of Millennium Development Goals

Main activities

32. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Two workshops for eight experts (six from Latin America and two from the Caribbean) specialized in the design, implementation and analysis of time-use surveys;

(b) Technical assistance missions to eight selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, to evaluate the resources available and needs expressed, assist in coordinating a national training workshop and ensure follow-up;

(c) Organizing national training workshops in eight selected countries for staff from national statistics offices and staff from gender offices, in the design, implementation and interpretation of time-use surveys;

(d) Promoting exchanges of staff among statistical offices to encourage the implementation of common methodologies and to facilitate exchanges of information on international statistical

standards, in the areas of management of statistical systems, economic statistics, vital statistics, labour statistics and data management;

(e) Preparing and publishing a technical guide to capture the experiences of the countries participating in the project, which will serve as a manual on designing and implementing gender-focused time-use surveys for others. The guide will be prepared in Spanish and translated into English and Portuguese;

(f) Preparing a comparative study to analyse the harmonization of definitions and the international compatibility of time-use surveys as carried out in eight selected countries.

G. Improving management of resource allocation for the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme ($554,500)

Background

33. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio (Earth Summit) as well as the 2002 United Nations Conference at Monterrey drew special attention to the financial constraints to the achievement of sustainable development in developing countries. The Millennium Summit in 2000 also highlighted the urgency of financial resources to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the need for fair trade.

34. At the Conference on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, ECLAC and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) presented an assessment of financing flows for the environment to Latin America and the Caribbean. The assessment also examined the situation and trends of both public and private domestic environmental expenditures and investment based on selected country studies. Some of the conclusions were: (a) financial constraints play against the achievement of environmental goals; (b) countries do not systematically keep track of the amount of resources allocated to environmental management and investment; (c) macroeconomic and sectoral policies and incentives are not coordinated, and frequently run counter to environmental policy goals; (d) there are opportunities for the gradual introduction of "green" taxation and economic instruments for environmental management; (e) the private sector increasingly plays a more prominent role in environmental management (f) the growth of the environment sector can be an economic opportunity, if new innovative financial mechanisms are implemented to support its development; (g) there are few, if any, national or regional efforts to address the environmental issues on a permanent and comprehensive basis to support environmental policymakers.

35. Countries lack accurate data on, among other things, actual expenditure on environmental management and infrastructure, in particular in relation to the distribution of these expenditures among environmental items, the costs of adaptation to climate change and from the impact of natural disasters, the share of environmental expenditures in budgets, and the degree of efficiency and efficacy for these resource allocations.

36. A number of national case studies conducted by ECLAC during the period 2001-2005 provide empirical evidence that policy coordination failures are prevalent in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In particular, macroeconomic and sectoral policies frequently create incentive structures that run counter to the environmental and sustainability policy goals that the same

countries have enacted. These make countries of the region suffer from severe fiscal constraints in finding ways to allocate resources to achieve their environmental goals.

37. There is an evident gap in Latin America and the Caribbean between the expectations enshrined in constitutional and national legal mandates for environmental sustainability and the persistence of current trends of environmental degradation and inadequate resources of environmental authorities. Improving policy coordination in sectors with environmental incidence provides decision makers with an opportunity to enhance the economic efficiency and efficacy of current environmental policies.

38. This background indicates the need for strengthening the environmental institutions in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and calls for closer cooperation and coordination among the Ministries of Environment and Finances, development banks and international financial institutions. Overcoming obstacles for environment-friendly investment and promoting social corporate responsibility are also priorities for achieving environmental sustainability.

Objective of the Organization: To improve the knowledge and management of financial resource allocation and coordination mechanisms for environment of the governmental institutions in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region, in particular, the Ministries of Environment and Finance.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECLAC subprogramme 8 (Sustainable development and human settlements).

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	48.0
Consultants	202.0
Travel	45.0
Contractual services	84.5
Operating expenses	10.0
Workshops	165.0
Total	**554.5**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved information on national environmental expenditures (environment management and infrastructure expenditure and its distribution among environmental items/concerns, the degree of efficiency and efficacy for these resource allocations)	(a) Increased number of countries tracking environmental expenditure in the context of the measure of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and regional and international sustainable development initiatives
(b) Existing policy coordination gaps among sectors and levels of government are diagnosed and alternative policy coordination mechanisms proposed to improve the design of integrated policy responses to achieve sustainable development goals of selected countries, with special attention to climate change mitigation and adaptation	(b) (i) Increased number of requests from the region for technical assistance for improving national coordinating strategies for sustainable development and climate change (ii) At least three integrated country overviews have been realized increasing the overall capacity for management of environmental resources

(c) Improved knowledge and management of governmental institutions (Ministries of Environment and Finances, and development banks) of current trends and opportunities in international financing sources for the environment, including climate change, available for countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region	(c) (i) Increased number of country officials knowing international standardized methodologies to measure environmental expenditures (ii) Increased national technical assistance requests to ECLAC on measurement of environmental expenditures, on possibilities for additional sources of financing and on economic instruments for environmental management

Main activities

39. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Analysis of the mechanisms to obtain/compile information on environmental expenditures and investment that will be suggested for implementation by countries in the region. Priority will be given to internationally approved methodologies and conceptual issues, evaluation frameworks, double counting, and data interpretation will be assessed;

(b) Organizing a regional seminar to develop a common regional approach (pilot country studies will be presented) to account for environmental expenditures and to address the international state-of-the-art in green fiscal reforms, environmental taxation, earmarking, etc., in order to improve the capacities of the countries in the region to calculate environmental expenditures, under international methodological standards, on a permanent basis. This includes pilot country case studies and workshops;

(c) Supporting the Forum of Environment Ministers of Latin American and the Caribbean with a regional overview on financing for sustainable development;

(d) Organizing three national workshops on opportunities and challenges of international financing for sustainable development and climate change, aimed at presenting an overview of economic instruments for environmental management and giving technical support to policymakers to include environmental issues in fiscal, sectoral and other economic policies as well as implementing economic instruments for environmental management;

(e) Developing a regional database of economic policy instruments (e.g., taxes, expenditures, international funds for the environmental conventions, etc.) in order to assess policy coordination gaps and frameworks to improve coherence, coordination and integration of public policies.

H. Strengthening national statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals through interregional cooperation and knowledge-sharing

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, jointly with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($1,192,000)

Background

40. The need for monitoring the progress towards the Millennium Development Goal has been an opportunity for many developing countries in different regions to develop their statistical systems and produce better information in support of evidence-based policies for development.

41. Nevertheless, at the midpoint of the period considered to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, developing nations face pervasive statistical challenges on monitoring Millennium Development Goals, including the persistent data gaps, insufficient use of the official national data produced by both the national agency in charge of the national Millennium Development Goal reports, as well as by the international agencies; and the statistical discrepancies in indicator values that are observed between national, regional and international sources. These issues are of great concern in the international community, particularly within the statistical and reporting community in developing countries. The statistical commissions and other regional statistical bodies (i.e., the Statistical Conference of the Americas) have formally recognized the existence of these problems and have urged stakeholders to take immediate action to find solutions. Key points include strengthening statistical capacities for data and metadata production, and improving the organization of the statistical information exchange among international agencies and the countries and among international agencies as recommended in 2007 by the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2007/13).

42. The United Nations system as a whole has assigned high priority to these matters, on the understanding that there should also be more transparency in the way that international agencies use imputed data. The Inter-agency Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators recommended producing detailed explanations of the difference between global and national monitoring and related implications on methods and data presentation, and constructing metadata on population estimates used as denominators to calculate many Millennium Development Goal indicators. The Inter-agency Expert Group has further recommended involving the regional commissions more extensively in reviewing for discrepancies between national and international sources, in assisting in the organization of data and metadata exchanges between national statistical systems and international agencies, and in improving data-sharing at the international level.

43. From the regional perspective, responding to the demand of its member countries, the five regional commissions have increasingly taken an active role in strengthening statistical capacities of the Millennium Development Goals in its respective countries and promoting the collaborative work within countries and regions in order to share experiences and learn from each other. The statistical division of regional commissions have been coordinating efforts in resolving data gaps and discrepancies between national and international sources. A joint document was presented for discussion at the Inter-Agency Expert Group Meeting on Millennium Development Goal Indicators

in November 2008. The project represents a good opportunity for the regional commissions to share with each other their strategies and related instruments.

Objective of the Organization: To improve statistical capacities and inter-institutional coordination to invigorate the production of Millennium Development Goal indicators, improve data description (metadata) and decrease statistical discrepancies between national, regional and global sources on the Millennium Development Goal indicators.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECLAC subprogramme 10 (Statistics and economic projections); ESCWA subprogramme 5 (Statistics for evidence-based policymaking); ESCAP subprogramme 7 (Statistics); ECE subprogramme 3; ECA subprogramme 9 (Statistics); Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 5 (Statistics).

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	85.0
Consultants	389.0
Travel	99.0
Contractual services	120.0
Expert groups	86.0
Operating expenses	113.0
Study tours	53.0
Workshops	247.0
Total	**1 192.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved and increased national and regional Millennium Development Goals statistical production and use, in accordance with both international standards and regional benchmarks, through regional collaborative practices	(a) Increased number of countries and national agencies producing Millennium Development Goal indicators in a regionally coordinated manner, using common statistical definitions, methodologies and metadata format
(b) Decreased statistical discrepancies in Millennium Development Goal indicators among national, regional and international sources, improving Millennium Development Goal monitoring capacities and strengthening inter-institutional coordination, within the countries, and between countries and international agencies, both facilitated by the regional statistical bodies	(b) Increased and harmonized Millennium Development Goal data and metadata availability in national, regional and international databases through development of regional benchmarks in accordance with international best practices and recommendations
(c) Strengthened network of Millennium Development Goal statistical and reporting experts and practitioners at the national and regional levels, through increased interchange of experiences, best practices and methodologies	(c) (i) Increased number of Millennium Development Goal indicators producers and users; increased number of institutions participating in the national and regional Millennium Development Goal networks and activities; and increased number of users of the networks sites and resources (ii) Increased number of national agencies participating and collaborating in the national Millennium Development Goal networks and in the Regional Conciliation Strategy

Main activities

44. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing an interregional Millennium Development Goal indicators meeting to share and discuss best practices, instruments, benchmarks and other national and regional advancements and shortcomings. The meeting can be held consecutively with the Millennium Development Goal Inter-Agency Expert Group Meeting and should incorporate additional key national representatives from each region;

(b) Developing a dedicated interregional web-based discussion and holding periodic video conferencing and teleconferencing among the regional commissions and selected regional partners, to ensure substantive follow-up and project effectiveness, and to coordinate interaction with the global Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

(c) Constructing interregional Millennium Development Goals data reports, assessing Millennium Development Goal strengthening of statistical inter-institutional capacities and assessing data gaps and discrepancies in each of the five regions with a view to developing interregional conclusions and recommendations;

(d) Carrying out and updating comparative data (national, regional — United Nations millennium database) for selected countries and identifying the causes of discrepancies in the five regional commissions;

(e) Providing technical assistance missions to selected national statistical offices, agencies and sectoral Ministries in order to assist them in achieving statistical conciliation at the national, regional and global levels;

(f) Conducting one regional Millennium Development Goal capacity-building workshop per region, for national statistical offices and other key partners as well as for regional or international agencies, with a view to improving the inter-institutional coordination procedures for the production, description and adjustment of data;

(g) Producing and disseminating documents and publications on a regional basis in support of training workshops and technical assistance, including methodologies, best practices and regional benchmarks;

(h) Producing and disseminating best practices regional reports related to statistical production and the use of information;

(i) Organizing two regional Millennium Development Goal expert meetings in the ECLAC region in order to extend and strengthen the regional Latin American and Caribbean Millennium Development Goal network, including national networks and international agencies operating in the region;

(j) Implementing and regularly updating Millennium Development Goal indicators regional databases along with the corresponding metadata, with a view to making data comparability transparent and encouraging its use at the national, regional and international levels.

I. Improving disaster risk preparedness in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region ($621,900)

Background

45. Disaster loss is on the rise with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of individuals, particularly the poor. In one day, the 2004 tsunami increased the proportion of people living in poverty from 30 to 50 per cent in Aceh, Indonesia. Similarly, yearly flooding in the Mekong Delta and droughts in South Asia reduces crop production, leaving millions malnourished. Earthquakes such as those that occurred in Pakistan (2005) and China (2008) leave thousands of children without access to proper schooling. Cyclones have killed and maimed the most vulnerable groups, such as infants and their mothers, and also severely compromised access to basic sanitation and safe water sources.

46. According to figures by the Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters, the Asia and the Pacific region was hit hardest by disasters, both in terms of economic and social impacts. Disaster risks arise when hazards interact with physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. This, compounded by increasing vulnerabilities related to changing demographic, socio-economic conditions and other effects, point to a future where disasters could increasingly threaten the region's economy, its populations and the sustainable development of its countries.

47. In response to these challenges, 168 Governments adopted a 10-year plan in 2005, called the Hyogo Framework of Action to make the world safer from hazards. The plan is a global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts during the next decade. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015. This proposal supports the implementation of the five priority areas within the Hyogo Framework of Action, and thus supports the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, through the technical capacity-building of countries in the development, maintenance and sharing of disaster risk management information, and through the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction information in national statistical processes.

48. This project will focus on responding to the following gaps: the lack of a consistent and standardized disaster-related data holding system to facilitate pre-disaster mitigation, preparedness, post-disaster assessment, and recovery planning; the need for consistent development of an information baseline for broad disaster prevention and risk reduction efforts; the need for networking of key development and technical stakeholders in disaster risk reduction in the Asia-Pacific region for sharing of information, knowledge and resources; and the need to link and support data collection through national statistics processes, such as the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

49. This project aims to tap into a diverse range of communities that have accumulated expertise in disaster preparedness, to strengthen disaster-related cooperation and networking, so as to enable more effective and timely information-sharing and analysis, with special focus on least developed countries and small island developing States. The data and information made available through such cooperation and networks could help to plan timely disaster responses and create synergies with existing databases. The project will also take into consideration the ECLAC methodology on estimating socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters, as well as the need for collecting gender-disaggregated data and information on the impact of disaster on men and women in undertaking capacity-building and technical advisory missions.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen government capacities in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action through the use of standardized statistical and geographic information tools for the implementation of disaster risk preparedness and timely early recovery efforts in the Asia-Pacific region.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCAP subprogramme 5 (Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction) and subprogramme 7 (Statistics); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	24.0
Consultants	104.0
Expert groups	112.0
Travel	36.0
Contractual services	21.9
Equipment	78.0
Study tours	30.0
Operating expenses	9.0
Workshops	207.0
Total	**621.9**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) More Governments have the capacity to establish and use a geo-referenced statistical data holding system for disaster risk identification, preparedness, post-disaster assessment and recovery planning	(a) (i) Increased number of Governments have a sound, easily accessible and geo-referenced information system, enabling them to evaluate the vulnerability of areas prior to disasters, as well as undertake timely assessment of the impact of environmental disasters (ii) Increased number of countries have included disaster preparedness and post-disaster indicators into their national statistics, allowing for more accurate monitoring and evaluation of the impact of disasters on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
(b) Communities of practice for Geographic Information Systems (GIS), statistics and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) applications are linked into a regional-level network supportive of disaster risk identification, preparedness and related information-sharing and analysis	(b) Formation of a network of communities of practice for GIS, statistics and ICT applications to share information, knowledge and expertise in support of disaster preparedness efforts

Main activities

50. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Undertaking a survey to assess data needs and gaps related to disaster preparedness and post-disaster assessment in the context of related services provided by key regional partners and convening two expert group meetings to discuss and finalize the findings;

(b) Establishing an online network of interregional, regional and national experts concerned with disaster risk reduction and relief, including civil society entities and research centres, to

exchange good practices and data and information for disaster preparedness and post-disaster assessment;

(c) Developing a standardized information system containing key social-economic-environmental statistics and geo-referenced information in support of disaster risk preparedness;

(d) Organizing two training workshops to strengthen Governments' capacities on data collection, data management, mapping and GIS use, with a specific focus on disaster risk reduction (especially data needs related to disaster preparedness and post-disaster assessment);

(e) Conducting technical advisory missions on disaster preparedness, focusing on data holding systems, the production of post-disaster assessments and linking data and assessments to community-level disaster risk reduction efforts through planning an early warning system;

(f) Organizing one regional workshop to share the project results and developing follow-up disaster risk preparedness actions in the Asia-Pacific region.

J. Enhancing energy security and improving access to energy services through development of public-private renewable energy partnerships

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, jointly with the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($1,006,500)

Background

51. The recent global energy and food crisis has exacerbated challenges to sustainable development and highlighted the importance of addressing energy security and access to energy services, particularly in rural areas. Even since before the crisis, more than 2.4 billion people around the world have had little access to energy services and primarily rely on traditional biomass to meet basic energy needs. It is recognized that alternative sources of energy, particularly new and renewable sources, i.e., solar, wind, biomass, and small hydro, present important options for sustainable development through harnessing of locally available resources, diversifying energy sources and providing important investment and employment opportunities. It can also contribute to the mitigation of air pollution, the improvement of public health and the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

52. In view of the above, the World Summit on Sustainable Development adopted the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation with a strong emphasis on renewable energy. The General Assembly further reviewed this issue in 2008, and in resolution 62/197 on promotion of new and renewable sources of energy it welcomed initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development, in order to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In the same resolution, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations system to continue to raise awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development, including the need for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy.

53. In many countries, provision of energy services is often constrained by poor energy infrastructure owing to limited resources from Governments and the international community. Engaging the private sector in providing energy services in rural areas through public-private partnerships is seen as a viable strategic option. Successful public-private partnerships initiatives in rural areas require government agencies to work closely with community-based businesses and entrepreneurs in all stages of project development and operation. This approach enhances government's capacity to develop integrated and innovative solutions to benefit from private sector capital, technical skills and operational experiences. It also promotes private sector active participation in providing energy services, expanding rural energy markets and sharing business risks.

54. The project seeks to build capacity of Governments and other stakeholders on public-private partnerships for promoting renewable energy services in rural areas. Different modalities of public-private partnerships and their merits and prospects of success will be examined and demonstrated in different regions/areas based on economic and social conditions. The project will focus on countries with special needs taking into account lessons learned and experiences from different regions. Through high-level regional and subregional forums and networking, policy options, good practices and lessons learned in terms of scaling up and replicating successful public-private partnerships models will be shared among all participating countries.

55. This project will draw from the experience of ESCAP in implementing the flagship project on "Providing basic services to the poor through public-private partnerships: ESCAP follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development". ESCAP will collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the other regional commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC and ESCWA) to implement project activities so that regional experiences and good practices on public-private partnerships for enhanced energy access can be gathered and shared. The project will also engage institutions and centres of excellence in each region to actively participate in organizing capacity-building activities, establishing networks, and undertaking dissemination and outreach activities. Upon completion of the project, this network of organizations is expected to provide assistance to Governments in undertaking further capacity-building activities based on the project training materials and in scaling up successful public-private partnerships initiatives. Furthermore, the project is expected to demonstrate to the stakeholders, especially the private sector, the benefits and merits of public-private partnerships in improving access to energy services in rural areas.

Objective of the Organization: To build capacity of policymakers, civil society and the private sector for engaging public-private partnerships to enhance energy security and improve access to energy services.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCAP subprogrammes 4 (Environment and development) and 1 (Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development); ESCWA subprogramme 1 (Integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development); ECLAC subprogramme 9 (Natural resources and infrastructure); ECA subprogramme 5 (Economic cooperation and regional integration); ECE subprogramme 5 (Sustainable energy); Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development); Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	72.0
Consultants	176.0
Travel	75.0
Contractual services	215.5
Operating expenses	26.0
Study tours	100.0
Grants	252.0
Workshops	90.0
Total	**1 006.5**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of target groups to develop effective policies and programmes to scale up the use of renewable energy for integrated rural development and create an enabling environment to deploy public-private partnerships in enhancing energy security and widening access to renewable energy services in rural areas of developing countries	(a) At least 80 per cent of the policymakers, decision makers, civil society and the private sector who have participated in project workshops/capacity-building activities would demonstrate that they have acquired knowledge and capacity about public-private partnerships and their application to enhancing energy security and widening access to energy services in rural areas
(b) Development and application of policy measures with regard to establishing public-private partnerships for better access to energy services through collaboration among existing regional and subregional institutions and centres of excellence	(b) Increased number of public-private partnerships initiatives promoting the use of renewable energy resources with focus on integrated rural development planning and implementation
(c) Increased use of locally available renewable energy resources, such as biomass, small hydro, solar and wind, through the development and implementation of demonstration projects and initiatives on public-private partnerships	(c) Increased regional and subregional institutions and centres of excellence networking and participating in project implementation, including the collaborative demonstration projects and capacity-building. Those institutions will integrate renewable energy projects with the involvement of public-private partnerships into their regular programme

Main activities

56. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting a regional assessment of policy options, good practices and business models for public-private partnerships on the provision of renewable energy services in rural areas, including detailed descriptions of market segmentation, the impact on men and women, financial and institutional arrangements for project design and management, and the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders;

(b) Regional capacity-building through training, seminars and study tours for policymakers and decision makers as advocates of partnership models; development of guidelines and training materials, including training modules on an enabling environment for establishing public-private partnerships and on the criteria for selection of appropriate partnership models that are responsive to specific development needs, as well as their affordability in different client communities;

(c) Developing demonstration projects, in consultation with host countries, partner institutions, the private sector and the country teams to ensure synergies with other related initiatives;

(d) Organizing regional and subregional forums to share experiences, lessons learned and best practices on public-private partnerships approaches and to initiate an effective network among relevant institutions, universities and centres for sharing information and sustaining capacity-building activities.

K. Strengthening social protection in Asia and the Pacific

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, jointly with the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($749,400)

Background

57. Social protection has been increasingly recognized not only as an effective tool to provide security against various economic and social risks and vulnerabilities but also as a functional component of development strategies, including achieving gender equality, sustainable economic growth and reaching the Millennium Development Goals. In particular, social protection has been recognized as a fundamental instrument to face persistent problems with respect to poverty, income inequality and massive social exclusion. Social protection — besides the provision of health care and social security coverage — also refers to initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, enhance their human capital, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized. This expansion in the concept of social protection has been accompanied by the use of a large variety of approaches and tools — including conditional cash and in kind transfer programmes — to meet differences in local conditions, target group, area of intervention, and delivery mechanism. At the same time, the persistence of regional and intra-national disparities in spite of sustained economic growth and the emergence of new risks and vulnerabilities call for new approaches to social protection.

58. The increasing economic volatility that affects most developing countries implies new economic and social risks that bring further challenges to social protection schemes. These challenges add up to the ones arising from urban poverty and formation and development of informal settlements. The structural changes in the risk and socio-demographic structure of societies call for new approaches based on the expansion of the realm and instruments traditionally covered by social protection. In this context, a new social framework must be formed with social rights as the normative horizon and existing inequalities and budgetary restrictions as the limiting factors.

59. There is, therefore, a need to review social protection schemes in order to extract lessons and knowledge to tackle these new challenges. Key issues relate to the need for increasing population coverage and quality of social protection schemes on health and social security in an ageing population context. Also, new and emerging issues must be addressed in the new social protection schemes, including the adverse consequences of climate change, the increase in food and energy prices, segregation in relation to technological progress, the growing role of the private sector in the provision of social services and its linkages with the public sector, political and administrative decentralization, as well as the outsourcing of services.

60. The project will focus on policies, approaches, strategies, processes and impact assessment of social protection initiatives in different regions. It will also develop regional knowledge management systems to provide support to national level initiatives, exchange of experiences, formulate capacity-building activities and document innovative practices.

61. ESCAP will take the lead in the identification of common interregional issues related to the new social challenges and to the formulation and implementation of social protection initiatives. It will also take the lead in the development of an online database of policy options, strategies and good practices in social protection as well as training material. This work will be carried out in consultation with other regional commissions to ensure that key issues of all regions are reflected. National-level consultations will be conducted in selected countries in each region on innovative

approaches to analysis, formulation and implementation of social protection initiatives. ESCAP will coordinate the work with ECA, ECLAC and ESCWA to conduct regional and national studies and to document innovative initiatives in their respective areas/regions. In addition, specialized agencies working on social protection, such as the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization, will be invited to collaborate. Partnerships with civil society groups at the regional, subregional and national levels are also expected.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen social protection policies and programmes through the adoption of innovative tools and approaches to tackle emerging social challenges.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCAP subprogramme 6 (Social development); ECLAC subprogramme 4 (Social development and equity); ECA subprogramme 10 (Social development); and Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	10.0
Consultants	98.0
Travel	62.0
Contractual services	246.4
Expert groups	87.5
Operating expenses	45.5
Workshops	200.0
Total	**749.4**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Policymakers, practitioners and experts have improved knowledge and skills to design and manage effective and responsive social protection initiatives	(a) Increased percentage of participating policymakers, practitioners and experts indicating that they have improved knowledge and skills to design and manage effective and responsive social protection initiatives
(b) Enhanced awareness of policymakers of new social challenges, policy options, strategies and good practices in social protection	(b) Increased number of policymakers, practitioners and experts having access to information on new social challenges, policy options, strategies and good practices in social protection

Main activities

62. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting regional and intraregional review and analysis of innovative practices in social protection (formal and informal, private and public); preparing a toolbox of approaches and instruments for social protection (including data collection, monitoring and evaluation tools) and developing training material for online and offline capacity-building on social protection;

(b) Convening an interregional meeting to identify common issues, such as development of linkages between social protection interventions, establishment of comprehensive coordinating mechanisms, and addressing financial challenges;

(c) Conducting national-level consultations/workshops in eight countries, to be selected from the participating regions, on innovative approaches to analysis, formulation, and implementation of social protection initiatives;

(d) Producing guidelines to social protection covering: scope of social protection, policy options including coordination between various social protection schemes, resource allocation and financing and monitoring approaches;

(e) Conducting online interregional reviews on the promotion of social protection tools and approaches to catalyse systemic interventions on social protection;

(f) Establishing an online resource facility on social protection with innovative practices, results of national consultations, training materials and other promotion materials.

L. Capacity-building on climate change mitigation for poverty alleviation in Western Asia

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($547,200)

Background

63. In many developing countries, more than 70 per cent of the population lives in isolated rural communities, where they depend mainly on biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal to meet their energy needs. Lack of energy services has exacerbated the cycle of extreme poverty in these rural areas, resulting in poor social and economic conditions and has had an adverse impact on basic issues such as food security, water supply, health care, education, communication, and overall development. Uncontrolled use of biomass has also resulted in deforestation, land degradation, increased emission of greenhouse gases directly impacting climate change.

64. The proposed action is a delivery-oriented sustainable capacity-building programme and a nucleus for small business start-ups for the promotion of renewable energy technology applications that could spur development in rural areas, and expedite the deployment and implementation of these applications for sustainable development, climate change mitigation, and poverty alleviation.

65. ESCWA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are in the process of establishing a Renewable Energy Education Park that is intended to host a series of activities at different levels in the field of renewable energy technologies. In this context, the Park is planned to be used as a venue to implement the proposed action through national capacity-building and information-sharing among all stakeholders in the area of renewable energy promotion, with a special focus on improved participation of the local government authorities in rural municipalities. Hence the project seeks to build capacity of governments and other stakeholders for promoting renewable energy services in rural areas. The UNESCO African Global Energy Education and Training Programme will be used as one of the training modules.

66. Special regional technical capacity-building and education programmes in the area of designing and implementing the renewable energy technology pilot systems will be implemented to target college students and technical personnel in the field. Among others, the pilot systems will include 10-25 kW wind turbine designs, thermal solar collectors and Photovoltaic (PV) cells and water pumps, a hydrogen electrolyser and a fuel cell, small hydropower demonstration. The project will focus on countries with special needs taking into account lessons learned and experiences from different regions. Through regional and subregional networking, policy options, good practices and lessons learned will be shared among all participating countries. The renewable energy technology pilot systems will then be used for raising public awareness in the area.

67. Collaboration with ESCAP and ECA will be sought in the development of guidelines and a set of training modules on enabling the environment for establishing public-private partnerships and criteria for selection of appropriate partnership models responsive to specific development needs. Collaboration will also include setting up interregional workshops and working groups to share best practices and raise awareness of policymakers. Engaging the private sector in providing energy services in rural areas through public-private partnerships is seen as a viable strategic option. It will enhance government's capacity to develop integrated solutions, facilitate creative and innovative approaches to utilize the private sector's capital, technology skills and share risks.

Objective of the Organization: To build capacity of policymakers, civil society and the private sector in the field of renewable energy technologies to enhance energy security and improve access to energy services in the poor rural areas.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCWA subprogramme 1 (Integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development); ESCAP subprogramme 4 (Environment and development); and Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8.	General temporary assistance	80.0
	Consultants	62.0
	Travel	48.0
	Contractual services	19.2
	Operating expenses	15.0
	Workshops	323.0
	Total	**547.2**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced capacity of target groups to develop effective policies and programmes to scale up the use of renewable energy for integrated rural development and enhance energy security and improving access to renewable energy services in rural areas of developing countries for poverty reduction	(a) At least 50 per cent of the policymakers, local government authorities, the civil society and the private sector who have participated in project workshops/capacity-building activities demonstrate that they have acquired knowledge and capacity about best practices to enhance energy security and improving access to energy services in rural areas
(b) Development and application of policy measures with regard to establishing public-private partnerships for better access to energy services through collaboration among existing regional and subregional institutions and centres of excellence	(b) Increased number of policies/initiatives promoting the use of renewable energy resources with focus on integrated rural development planning and implementation
(c) Increased use of locally available renewable energy resources, such as biomass, small hydro, solar and wind, through the development and demonstration of pilot systems and initiatives on public-private partnerships	(c) Increased number of regional and subregional institutions and centres of excellence networking and participating in project implementation, including the renewable energy technology pilot systems and capacity-building

Main activities

68. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Holding an inception meeting, including mass media outreach programme for project visibility;

(b) Acquiring (through donations and/or procurement) the operational models of the different renewable energy technologies (fuel cell with an electrolyser; different 10-25 kW wind turbine designs, small hydropower development demonstration, thermal solar collectors and Photovoltaic cells with pumps);

(c) Organizing a regional technical capacity-building activity on the design and installation of the different renewable energy technologies pilot systems;

(d) Organizing a regional workshop to promote best practices and South-South cooperation to increase public-private partnerships as well as active participation for small business development in the areas of implementing renewable energy projects for rural development. Mass media outreach programme to increase project visibility will be considered. Several other workshops will be co-organized with ESCAP and ECA;

(e) Conducting a national training workshop for local government officials from 15 rural municipalities. A replica of the UNESCO African Global Energy Education and Training Programme will also be implemented.

M. Strengthening capacities in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region to negotiate bilateral investment treaties

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($502,200)

Background

69. Several challenges remain in the key areas of the Monterrey Consensus most relevant for the ESCWA member countries, namely attracting FDI, promoting domestic financial resources, and sustainable debt management to finance development projects. In 2002, ESCWA, as part of assisting member countries in promoting FDI inflows, implemented a joint project with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to provide technical assistance to member countries in the area of compilation and reporting of FDI. As a result, eight member countries have established databases for FDI statistics based on internationally accepted methodologies. The establishment of FDI databases has enabled those countries to compile accurate foreign direct investment data and statistics for the policymaking based on common methodologies among ESCWA member countries to collect, compile, analyse and disseminate data on FDI. Furthermore, the established databases in member countries provide inputs to the UNCTAD World Investment Report on an annual basis.

70. In addition, ESCWA assisted member countries in formulating adequate FDI policies by preparing country studies on FDI policies in eight member countries. The studies analysed FDI policies adopted in those countries and provided a set of policy recommendations to the policymakers to assist them in formulating investment-friendly strategies and policies. As a result, several new policies and procedures have been undertaken by ESCWA member countries in recent years to attract FDI.

71. In the next step of technical assistance in the area of FDI, ESCWA is to assist member countries in strengthening their negotiation skills on bilateral investment agreements by organizing national training workshops to upgrade the skills of government officials from member countries in negotiating bilateral investment agreements. Those agreements have become one of the most important policy tools for the promotion and protection of FDI. Almost all countries have signed such agreements as part of their efforts to increase FDI inflows for development and to protect their investors abroad. These agreements provide legal protection and favourable treatment to investors and investments of the contracting parties by covering substantive issues such as expropriation, free transfer of funds, dispute settlement, standards of treatment and admission and establishment. The benefits of these agreements depend on the skills of the negotiating parties and their experience in formulating such agreements.

72. However, many countries, including ESCWA member countries, lack adequate technical skills and expertise to efficiently negotiate these agreements, which in turn reduces their economic reward. The project will assist ESCWA member countries to enhance their negotiating skills and techniques and provide a venue for the exchange of experience and expertise in the area of bilateral investment agreements designed to promote interregional and intraregional investment flows as well as integrating the Monterrey Consensus into their economic strategies and policies.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments in designing and negotiating bilateral investment treaties in ESCWA member countries and improve the negotiation skills of decision makers responsible for the finalization of bilateral investment treaties.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCWA subprogramme 3 (Economic development and integration); Millennium Development Goal 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	50.0
Consultants	43.5
Travel	55.0
Contractual services	17.7
Operating expenses	6.0
Study tours	25.0
Workshops	305.0
Total	**502.2**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved the capacity of concerned government officials, particularly in the ministries of foreign affairs, justice, economy, investment and planning in designing and negotiating bilateral investment agreements	(a) (i) Increased number of government officials participating in the workshops on the negotiations of bilateral investment treaties (ii) Increased number of users of the web-based network established as part of the project
(b) Development of skills on how to apply those negotiated bilateral investment agreements for settlement of investment dispute	(b) Increased number of member countries negotiating investment agreements designed to promote interregional and intraregional investment flows

Main activities

73. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing eight training workshops for staff of different government agencies (investment, legal, foreign affairs, international cooperation and finance) to improve the technical capabilities of member countries in designing and negotiating bilateral investment treaties;

(b) Conducting one expert group meeting to provide a forum for member countries to share and exchange country experiences and to develop common procedures for conflict resolutions between foreign investors and the host country;

(c) Providing advisory service to strengthen national and regional institutions in dealing with conflict resolutions between countries involved in bilateral investment agreements;

(d) Establishing a platform (website) to promote the exchanges of expertise between different Governments to encourage the implementation of common procedures and standards among member countries in the area of FDI;

(e) Organizing intraregional study tour to create opportunities for government officials who are involved in designing and negotiating bilateral investment treaties to learn from best practices and to share their experience with others in the region.

N. Improving criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons in South-Eastern Europe with special focus on Moldova

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ($499,600)

Background

74. The regular monitoring of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its related protocols indicate that the criminal justice systems in South-Eastern Europe are still inadequate to provide effective responses to human trafficking despite the existence of relevant national legislation, action plans and respective structures in place. Among the countries of South-Eastern Europe, Moldova was identified as a major source country, primarily for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation.

75. This project is therefore, designed to improve the criminal justice responses of Moldova to trafficking in persons through increased operational capacity to investigate and disrupt human trafficking activities. The project is aimed at enhancing regional cooperation among justice and home affairs institutions of Moldova and the identified countries in the region through intensive international knowledge transfer, institutional strengthening and capacity-building measures.

76. The project builds upon lessons learned and expertise developed as a result of the well-established field presence of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the region. It will be implemented under the overall supervision of the Regional Project Office for South-Eastern Europe, in Sofia, and the substantive units of UNODC headquarters. The project will be executed by the UNODC field office in Moldova in partnership with the relevant institutions in Moldova, and in cooperation with identified UNODC field offices. In order to create synergies and maximize cost-effective impact, the project will build upon all ongoing UNODC projects on human trafficking in the region. More specifically, the project will take advantage of the network of national focal points already set up within the project "Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and Human Smuggling in the Western Balkans"

and will integrate Moldova in the network. Further, the project will make use of all training materials already developed by UNODC, such as training manual and toolkits.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons in Moldova through national capacity-building and enhancement of regional cooperation among justice and home affairs institutions of Moldova and target countries in the South-Eastern Europe region.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNODC subprogramme 1 (Rule of law).

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	106.0
Travel	83.0
Contractual services	115.6
Operating expenses	19.0
Study tours	36.0
Workshops	140.0
Total	**499.6**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge of the existing national responses in addressing trafficking in human beings by national institutions in Moldova — gaps and needs identified	(a) Increased number of national responses in addressing trafficking in human beings by national institutions in Moldova — gaps and needs identified, developed and validated with the relevant national counterparts
(b) Enhanced knowledge and improved capacity of the relevant law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners to adequately address cases of trafficking in persons	(b) Increased number of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners acquired requisite knowledge and expertise to efficiently investigate human trafficking cases
(c) Improved regional cooperation among national governmental institutions and their operational teams dealing with human trafficking in Moldova and other countries of the region	(c) Increased number of contacts established between relevant institutions in the region through a network of national focal points established with Moldova participation

Main activities

77. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Assessing existing legal framework in Moldova and its application by the investigation, prosecutorial and judicial bodies of trafficking in persons; identifying problems encountered by investigative bodies, prosecutors and courts in bringing human traffickers to justice; drafting an assessment report and developing recommendations about how to better address those problems;

(b) Organizing a workshop in Moldova to validate with relevant stakeholders the assessment report and its findings; and to present international and European standards in the fight against human trafficking, and discuss obstacles faced by Moldova in their implementation. Consolidating and finalizing the recommendations developed;

(c) Adapting and translating training materials already developed by UNODC, and developing/reviewing relevant training curricula for law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary in order to train relevant staff on effective investigation and prosecution;

(d) Developing training methodology and supporting delivery of three trainings by the National Institute of Justice and other relevant national counterparts. Institutionalization of the training modules will be pursued in an effort to secure durability and sustainability of the initiative;

(e) Providing technical assistance to strengthening institutional capacity of national competent authorities responsible for international cooperation in the area of intelligence-sharing, management of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests, through two study tours of national experts from Moldova responsible for international cooperation in the relevant areas in other countries of the region;

(f) Establishing a national focal point in Moldova as a component of the network of law enforcement focal points already established in the countries of the region within other ongoing UNODC projects in order to facilitate cooperation and information exchange throughout the region;

(g) Organizing a regional training workshop on international law enforcement cooperation to train relevant staff of national governmental institutions of targeted countries of the region on mutual legal assistance procedures and the effective use of informal and formal international law enforcement mechanisms including effective liaison with the European Law Enforcement Organisation (Europol) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

O. Strengthening capacities in developing countries for the effective enforcement of competition law to minimize constraints to economic productivity

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($617,700)

Background

78. Given the fact that efficiency, innovation and technological improvements are facilitated by a high level of competition, effective competition law enforcement can be an important factor in boosting productivity performance. It is thus important for all countries to evaluate the effectiveness of their competition policy-enforcement framework.

79. The needs in this area have been recognized on several occasions in recent years by the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, which recommended at its sixth session in 2004 that UNCTAD undertake voluntary and ad hoc peer reviews of national competition authorities. This recommendation was affirmed at the Fifth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices in 2005 and the Accra Accord of 2008. The project builds on the experience of UNCTAD peer reviews in Jamaica, Kenya, Costa Rica, Tunisia, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. UNCTAD peer reviews provide an important means for countries to benchmark their performance to international best practices. The interactive peer review method promotes knowledge-sharing between the authorities at regional and international levels and also enhances informal cooperation networks. Notable features of the UNCTAD peer review are an atmosphere that is not interrogative or hostile and the strong element of South-South cooperation.

80. The countries that are tentatively identified for the biennium 2010-2011 are El Salvador, Indonesia, South Africa and Thailand. The peer reviews will be conducted in collaboration with the competition authorities in each country. The peer reviews will identify major procedural, administrative and legislative changes that might be necessary for the optimum functioning of the

competition authority and the law. They will give insights into country-specific constraints, including political economic problems which have a bearing on the legitimacy of the competition law. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the peer reviews, a comprehensive project proposal for further capacity-building will be prepared to assist the competition authority in soliciting earmarked funding from the government and other sources.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of national authorities to effectively enforce competition law and thereby promote the development of dynamic enterprises.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogramme 3 (International trade) and subprogramme 2 (Investment and enterprise); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	148.0
Travel	97.0
Contractual services	37.7
Operating expenses	15.0
Study tours	160.0
Workshops	160.0
Total	**617.7**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Comprehensive assessment of strengths and weaknesses of competition enforcement institutions and procedures	(a) Peer review report prepared with the participation of the authority and all identified stakeholders on time
(b) Enhanced capacity of competition authorities and policymakers to address enforcement weaknesses and improve stakeholder awareness	(b) (i) Majority (80 per cent) of recommended institutional changes accepted (ii) Increased implementation of peer review recommendations through technical assistance activities and reporting to the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Expert on Competition Policy at its annual meeting

Main activities

81. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing country visit, scheduling stakeholder consultations and undertaking a two-week fact-finding mission for the preparation, finalization and reproduction of the peer review report in coordination with the relevant national competition authority and international competition expert;

(b) Identification of panel of peer reviewers and convening formal interactive peer review session with the possibility of knowledge-exchange from the participation of a broader audience of competition experts and preparation of follow-up capacity-building project proposal and budget;

(c) Organizing two national awareness-building workshops per country in support of dissemination of recommendations of peer review report, providing advice and assisting national competition authority to marshal support for administrative and legislative reforms;

(d) Organizing study tours/detachments of national competition enforcers/competition enforcers from more advanced jurisdictions for the exchange of best practices and knowledge-sharing towards the implementation of specific peer review recommendations (two tours/detachments of two persons per authority).

P. Addressing the impact and implications of the global financial crisis on developing countries through support to services sector development

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and the United Nations Development Programme ($653,000)

Background

82. Services are the new frontier for enhancing trade, productivity and competitiveness. Global demand for services increased dramatically, turning services into engines for growth, development and poverty eradication in developing countries. Services have key linkages with Millennium Development Goals; through employment they can help to alleviate poverty and many services are essential for human life or infrastructural needs (e.g., telecom, health, education, provision of energy/water). Hence Governments face the challenge that efficient services are provided, including to the poor.

83. However, many developing countries are yet to fully exploit services for development. Positively integrating developing countries, especially least developed countries, into the global services economy and increasing their participation in services trade, remains a challenge. Developing countries face particular challenges when seeking to create enabling environments for pro-poor services sector development and achieving Millennium Development Goals. They lack, for example, needed institutional, financial and human resources; pacing and sequencing of services reforms; and services data. Better understanding of regulatory policies and their interaction with domestic policy objectives and trade-liberalization can support policymakers in improving policy outcomes and in designing services strategies. Policy and regulatory failures in key services sectors, including the global financial crisis, have underlined the need to rethink the policy, regulatory and institutional framework for key services sectors.

84. UNCTAD has a track record in analysing the services sectors of countries as well as their contribution to development and attendant regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks. The Accra Accord suggests that developing countries build regulatory frameworks and institutions to develop competitive services sectors and that particular attention is given to the universal access to essential services. It calls upon UNCTAD to assist developing countries, in increasing participation in global services production/trade, by strengthening the services capacity, efficiency and competitiveness of developing countries and establishing regulatory/institutional frameworks. UNCTAD should support national services assessments and policy reviews, examine issues related to services trade liberalization and its development impact and strengthen data and statistics. Services policy review includes: fact-finding and multi-stakeholder meetings at the national level; the UNCTAD meeting with experts and stakeholders at the international level; analytical/research work; publication and dissemination of services policy reviews aimed at awareness-raising, consensus-building and enhanced developing country participation in services production and

trade. UNCTAD will implement this project with relevant partners at the international, regional and national levels.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of policymakers, regulators, and trade negotiators of developing countries to address services-related challenges in an informed manner to better harness the development benefits of the services sector and of international trade in services.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogramme 3 (International trade); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	60.0
Consultants	153.0
Travel	96.0
Contractual services	34.0
Operating expenses	10.0
Study tours	40.0
Workshops	260.0
Total	**653.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) A more systematic and comprehensive picture of countries' services sectors and its development implication	(a) Increased number of countries with coherent frameworks for the services sector
(b) Enhanced capacity of regulators, policymakers and trade negotiators at the national and regional levels enabling them to make informed decisions and harness the sector's development benefits	(b) Increased number of services policy reviews undertaken and increased number of persons trained
(c) Contribution to adequate pacing and sequencing of national policies, reform and liberalization	(c) Increased number of countries where decisions about services (trade and development) policies are undertaken in an informed manner and through transparent processes, including the participation of the affected stakeholders

Main activities

85. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting and disseminating services policy reviews for a select number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

(b) Promoting sustained dialogue among relevant domestic and regional stakeholders, including consumers, providers and regulators of services;

(c) Organizing the attendant national/regional seminars and workshops, including providing training and technical assistance, validating/completing the services policy reviews, sharing findings and best practices, and establishing information-sharing mechanisms and networks between services policymakers;

(d) Providing follow-up technical support and necessary training to Governments and the private sector in the assessment and formulation of national services policies, including the attendant policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks;

(e) Organizing study tours to draw lessons from successful experiences and best practices including services trade and the regulatory policy.

Q. Enhancing capacities of developing countries to mainstream gender in trade policy

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($621,900)

Background

86. Trade policies often have a strong redistributive effect both across economic sectors and across individuals. They can create opportunities for women's empowerment as well as burdens as they disrupt markets in which women operate. That is why the gender perspective should be included in the design and implementation of trade policies. By assessing the gender implications of trade policies, policymakers can direct them to facilitate women empowerment and well-being, while at the same time avoiding the increase in disparity between men and women. Gender mainstreaming in trade policies is being paid increasing attention in many multilateral technical assistance programmes, such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries.

87. In February 2003, the Inter-Agency Working Group on Women and Gender Equality set up the Task Force on Gender and Trade, with UNCTAD leading the Task Force. The Task Force brings together FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNIFEM, the regional commissions, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. It is open to new members willing to participate. The Task Force has carried out analytical work and continues to raise policymakers' awareness of the gender impact of trade liberalization.

88. As a United Nations body, UNCTAD has both the responsibility and the competence to take a leadership role in ensuring that gender concerns are incorporated in a meaningful way in macroeconomic policies, including trade policy. UNCTAD has been conducting analytical and intergovernmental work on gender and trade policy since early 2000. It published two studies on the issue, namely, mainstreaming gender in trade policy (TD/B/C.I/EM.2/2), which provides the intuitions behind the relationship between trade policy and gender; and mainstreaming gender in trade policy: case studies (TD/B/C.I/EM.2/3), which tackles the trade and gender linkages by presenting seven case studies. The two studies were presented at an intergovernmental meeting held on 10 and 11 March 2009 in Geneva. The Accra Accord requests UNCTAD to "Strengthen its work on the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction and gender equality".[3]

89. Certain activities will be carried out in cooperation with the other agencies that are members of the Task Force on Gender and Trade, in particular with UNIFEM. The activities will address and target policymakers in ministries of commerce and equal opportunities; policymakers at the subnational level; negotiators of multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements; women's business associations and women's groups; bilateral and multilateral donors.

[3] Accra Accord and Accra Declaration (UNCTAD/IAOS/2008/2).

90. The United Nations has recognized that gender equality is both a core value for sustainable development and a prerequisite for poverty elimination. With the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up, the United Nations has developed an internationally accepted analytical framework and action plan for gender equality.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments of developing countries to mainstream gender in trade policy and make trade policy more responsive to the specific needs of women.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogramme 3 (International trade); Millennium Development Goal 3.	General temporary assistance	72.0
	Consultants	164.0
	Travel	92.0
	Contractual services	21.9
	Operating expenses	22.0
	Workshops	250.0
	Total	**621.9**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Gender analyses are taken into account in the formulation of trade policy in the developing countries involved in the project	(a) Increased number of personnel in the countries involved in the project able to develop strategies aimed at making trade policies more responsive to the specific needs of women
(b) National capacity to undertake data analysis and impact assessment on the interlinkages between trade, globalization and gender is strengthened	(b) Increased availability and dissemination of research, analysis and impact assessments on trade liberalization and gender
(c) Economic sectors where trade liberalization can be associated with rising employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for women are identified at the national and/or regional levels	(c) Increased number of personnel in the countries involved in the project able to identify economic sectors where trade liberalization may bear specific and direct development opportunities for women

Main activities

91. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Providing advisory support and technical assistance to national and regional institutions in the collection and analysis of gender-related data;

(b) Providing advisory services to the selected developing countries to help them identify economic sectors where trade liberalization may prove particularly beneficial to women;

(c) Organizing four national seminars for policymakers and trade negotiators in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America, to enhance their understanding of the interlinkages between trade, gender and development and sharing ideas, tools and best practices on how to ensure that gender specificities are reflected in trade policy formulation and implementation;

(d) Convening a high-level conference to discuss the main results of the activities targeting gender equality and formulate policy recommendations;

(e) Publishing a book containing the main findings of the analytical work;

(f) Drawing donors' attention to the suitability of including support to gender mainstreaming in trade policy within their technical assistance programmes.

R. Strengthening capacity for effective asset and liability management in national debt management offices

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($663,400)

Background

92. The traditional role of a country's debt management office is to minimize funding costs while maintaining a debt structure that limits the possibility of a debt crisis. Many developing countries still face serious difficulties in this area.

93. A given level of debt can generate different levels of vulnerabilities depending on how the debt structure matches a country's assets. Debt management offices in developed countries are moving from an approach based on managing the country's liabilities to an asset liability management approach. Developing countries are also moving in this direction; however, their national capacity in this area is weak.

94. In moving to an asset liability management approach, countries need to be able to collect data on their main financial and non-financial assets and liabilities (i.e., all types of debt: external public debt and domestic debt[4]) and build models for analysing and reducing mismatches under different types of shocks.

95. Improving capacity to effectively manage its debt will contribute to reducing the risks of a debt crisis (consistent with target 3 of Millennium Development Goal 8) and also liberate fiscal resources that can be used for poverty reduction activities and social expenditure in health and education (Millennium Development Goals 1, 4 and 5). The two geographic regions targeted by the project are Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, in which UNCTAD has a significant presence through the debt management financial and analysis system programme.

96. The project builds upon the considerable experience of UNCTAD in assisting debt management offices in both their data collection and reporting role (the programme is active in 100 institutions in 57 countries, including the beneficiary countries of the project) and risk analysis capacities. It will also build upon the strategic partnerships between UNCTAD and other bodies, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa.

[4] General Assembly resolution 62/186, para. 17.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to manage their public debt through integrated asset and liability management.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogramme 1 (Globalization, interdependence and development); and Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	8.0
Consultants	187.0
Travel	113.0
Contractual services	63.4
Study tours	110.0
Workshops	182.0
Total	**663.4**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased ability to collect and report data on the level and structure of public debt (both external and domestic) and on external private debt	(a) Increased number of national reports on the structure of total public debt (both domestic and external) and of external private debt
(b) Evaluation of the resources required for collecting data on the country's public assets and development of a preliminary framework for collecting such data	(b) Increased number of evaluations of the feasibility and desirability of building a framework for recording the country's public assets and the analysis of the flow of funds deriving from these assets
(c) Decision on whether the country should move to an asset liability management framework and, if this is the case, preparation of a detailed workplan for implementing such a framework	(c) Increased number of national decisions to move to an asset liability management approach and building a framework for collecting and analysing the data necessary to implement such a framework

Main activities

97. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Preparation of three studies. The first study will discuss whether the lessons learned from applying asset liability management in the developed countries are applicable to developing countries. The second study will discuss the analytical challenges to conducting risk analysis in the uncertain environment that characterizes most developing countries. The third study will outline whether asset liability management can be applied to issues that are specific to low-income countries (such as foreign aid);

(b) Conducting studies of and provide technical assistance to six debt management offices (Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Argentina, Bolivia, and Nicaragua). The studies will identify the main needs of debt management offices in terms of data collection and reporting and analyse whether an asset liability management approach can be implemented in the country. Technical assistance will be provided according to the needs identified by these studies;

(c) Organizing two regional training workshops in which the lessons learned in activities (a) and (b) are disseminated to other debt management offices in the region. Participants from 10 to 15 countries will be invited to each workshop. The workshops will allow the dissemination of the outcome of the project to other countries in the two regions and thus increase the leverage of the project;

(d) Organizing two intraregional study tours for selected staff of debt management offices;

(e) Preparing a compendium that summarizes the main finding and research activities of the project (the compendium may be published only in electronic format);

(f) Developing an e-learning module that will provide examples of procedures necessary for implementing such an asset liability management framework. The steps will guide debt managers to the implementation of an asset liability management framework in a fictitious debt management office that faces the constraints of a typical developing country-based debt management office.

S. Integration of the trade dimension in the United Nations development assistance framework

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($534,800)

Background

98. Recent surveys of the content of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)[5] show that while there is a strong focus of the United Nations assistance at the country level on social, governance, environmental and gender issues, the role of economic and trade-related issues in achieving poverty reduction and development goals is still marginal in these plans. Social and domestic goals addressed by the United Nations assistance at the country level are not effectively connected with the economic and productive capacity issues, nor with the international economic environment that surrounds and largely determines any national development process.

99. Similarly, links between the Enhanced Integrated Framework (a six-agency trade-related assistance mechanism) and the "One UN" plans are now being introduced by UNCTAD and UNDP, but they need to be consolidated in terms of policy and operational coherence with the United Nations country assistance plans. A recent study prepared by UNDP on "Trade for poverty reduction: the role of trade policy in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers" (July 2008) shows that the role of trade (and trade-related assistance) in the papers is marginal, and that the economic development needs identified by the Papers are not fully taken into account in the formulation of UNDAFs and similar country assistance initiatives. The updated United Nations Development Group Common Country Assessment/UNDAF Guidelines adopted on 30 January 2009[6] include, for the first time, a specific reference to these issues.

100. In line with the United Nations system-wide coherence process and the resolution on triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations systems,[7] this proposal aims at enhancing inter-agency coherence and joint initiatives and national ownership in the area of trade-related assistance and capacity-building.

101. UNCTAD leads the United Nations Chief Executives Board on Coordination inter-agency cluster on trade and productive capacity, launched in April 2007. This cluster includes UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, WTC, ITC, UNEP, UNOPS, and the five regional commissions. Its aim is to coordinate joint

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[5] Surveys of UNDAFs done by UNCTAD and International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO in 2006 and 2007 show that less than 20 per cent of recent and ongoing UNDAFs in 120 countries include a reference to trade and investment issues — usually in the narrative parts of the UNDAFs but not in the operational parts.

[6] www.undg.org/docs/9879/WGPI_2007-CCA-and-UNDAF-Guidelines-FINAL-February-2009-LOCKED.doc.

[7] General Assembly resolution 62/208.

operations at the country level.[8] This proposal aims at supporting the national involvement of government and stakeholders in the preparation of joint operations on trade-related issues among the United Nations entities that are part of the cluster, including the World Bank and IMF as required in each case. UNCTAD will act as lead agency of this proposal, in close coordination with all the agencies of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination cluster mentioned above, with different inter-agency initiatives as required in each country targeted by this proposal. The coordination is carried out in a very flexible and action-oriented manner on a case-by-case basis through field missions, audio-conferences and e-mail.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen policy coherence, inter-agency cooperation and integrated activities on trade and productive sectors within the United Nations system and in particular at the country level.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogrammes 1 to 5 (Globalization, interdependence and development, Investment and enterprise, International trade, Technology and logistics, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes); Millennium Development Goal 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	96.0
Travel	60.0
Contractual services	18.8
Operating expenses	10.0
Study tours	80.0
Workshops	270.0
Total	**534.8**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased ownership and participation of national Governments and stakeholders in the formulation of United Nations assistance plans in 10 selected countries — Africa (4), Asia/Pacific (3), Latin America and the Caribbean (3)	(a) (i) Increased number of consultations held with government officials (ministries in charge of planning/economy/trade) and national stakeholders of trade-related assistance during the formulation of new UNDAFs, "One UN" plans and other initiatives at the country level (ii) Increased quality of these consultations from the point of view of the involvement of all concerned governmental entities, business sectors, civil society, academia and donors' representatives
(b) Improved knowledge management, better utilization and improved coordination of the United Nations expertise in the area of trade-related assistance by national authorities, stakeholders and donors	(b) (i) Increased number of trade-related assistance operations requested by national authorities according to national goals and effectively included in the UNDAFs, "One UN" plans and other United Nations assistance initiatives

[8] See www.unctad.unctadxii.org/en/Programme/Other-Events/Parallel-and Side-Events/.

		(ii) Increased number of inter-agency trade-related operations requested by national authorities and effectively included in the UNDAFs, "One UN" plans and other United Nations assistance initiatives
(c) In the case of the least developed countries, improved policy and operational coherence among the various development assistance areas targeted by the United Nations entities, particularly in view of more interface between the Enhanced Integrated Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and United Nations plans, as well as more coherence of these plans with the bilateral aid delivered at the country level	(c)	(i) Increased number of assistance needs and operations identified by the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers that are included in, or articulated with, the United Nations assistance plans, as required by national authorities
		(ii) Increased quality of these inclusions from the point of view of their policy and operational coherence and coincidence with national goals

Main activities

102. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Advisory field missions of UNCTAD staff and staff of the agencies of the cluster as required in each country targeted by this project;

(b) One four-day training and consultation study tour workshop in Geneva, organized by UNCTAD in cooperation with the agencies of the cluster, for the government officials of the selected countries in charge of planning development assistance (one official per country). This workshop will include: three days on the role of trade in development processes and trade-related assistance issues, and one day for consultations on national needs with the agencies of the cluster, donor and developing countries on aid for trade issues. The United Nations Resident Coordinators and country teams will be informed about the results of this workshop;

(c) Organizing three regional training and awareness workshops on the role of trade policies and trade-related assistance in development plans, with the participation of government officials, stakeholders and donors' representatives of the selected countries as well as countries of the region, in view of a multiplier effect of the project in other countries. These regional workshops will be held at the locations of the regional commissions for an effective involvement of their secretariats' expertise;

(d) Preparing training inputs and other materials on trade-related assistance to be disseminated and used in these activities, among agencies, donors and stakeholders in all regions and in United Nations bodies such as CEB and the United Nations Development Group.

T. Building the capacity of customs officers to prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities through the green customs initiative

United Nations Environment Programme ($669,600)

Background

103. Environmental crime is a multi-billion dollar business, earning national and international crime syndicates an estimated $22 billion to $31 billion annually from hazardous waste dumping, smuggling proscribed hazardous materials, and exploiting and trafficking protected natural resources. Illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities (such as ozone-depleting substances, toxic chemical products, hazardous wastes, endangered species and living-modified organisms) undermines the effectiveness of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and can deprive a country or region of natural resources, such as protected species. Many chemical substances that are smuggled can cause damage to fauna and flora, ecosystems and to human health, especially children's and women's health in poor developing countries. Legitimate businesses are damaged by the unfair competition from illegal trade, as smuggled goods can prevent the uptake of the legal alternatives.

104. Customs and border protection officers constitute the front line of every country's defence against transboundary illegal trade. While building the capacity of these officers is vital, the wide range of issues that customs officers must cover means that relevant training can be time-consuming, inconvenient and expensive when delivered separately. The objective of this project is to work together with Multilateral Environmental Agreement secretariats and other partner organizations to provide an integrated, self-sustaining and coordinated approach to combat this environmental challenge through capacity-building of customs officers in developing countries.

105. The project builds on experience from the Green Customs Initiative, which established a partnership of six Multilateral Environmental Agreement secretariats and four international organizations cooperating since 2004 to develop training materials such as the Green Customs Guide — which brings together the relevant customs-related information on the Multilateral Environmental Agreements. A number of regional and subregional awareness-raising and training workshops have been held in developing countries, with more detailed train-the-trainer national workshops held in selected locations. The successful delivery of these workshops and development of the information materials employs the existing infrastructure and capacity of the UNEP regional offices, in addition to those of the partner organizations.

106. The project will be executed by UNEP in joint collaboration with the partners to the Green Customs Initiative: World Customs Organization, INTERPOL, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and the secretariats of relevant trade-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the capacity of customs and border enforcement personnel to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNEP subprogramme 4 (Environmental governance) and subprogramme 5 (Harmful substances and hazardous waste); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	52.0
Travel	39.0
Contractual services	273.6
Operating expenses	5.0
Workshops	300.0
Total	**669.6**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Higher awareness within national customs administrations and other enforcement agencies of the trade components of Multilateral Environmental Agreements to prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities	(a) (i) Increased number of requests by countries for more detailed follow-up training and additional materials from the respective Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other partner organizations (ii) Increased number of customs officers successfully completing Green Customs online training modules
(b) Closer coordination between customs officers and environmental officers on issues of trade in environmentally sensitive items — at the global, regional and bilateral levels	(b) (i) Increased number of memorandums of understanding or informal agreements on customs cooperation with relevant national environmental offices and respective Multilateral Environmental Agreements focal points (ii) Increased agreements on customs cooperation on bilateral and regional levels on environmentally sensitive items (iii) Increased membership of existing enforcement networks, and increased provision to them of information on seizures and illegal trade issues (e.g., using INTERPOL Ecomessage service and World Customs Organization Customs Enforcement Network and World Customs Organization Regional Intelligence Liaison Office Network)
(c) Sustainability of the Green Customs Initiative within national customs administrations	(c) (i) Increased number of countries in which Green Customs Initiative is incorporated in national customs curricula

	(ii) Increased availability of a pool of Green Customs trainers and web-based training materials in national and regional training centres

Main activities

107. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Developing a package of resource materials, information and training products developed to make best use of information and communication products, including video and e-learning modules (Green Customs Training Package), in coordination with the partners. These materials will provide foundation and additional materials for the workshops and reference for the expert resource persons. Materials developed by the partners for specific local issues and in local languages will be included as appropriate;

(b) Organizing regional and national workshops in a range of developing countries following a needs assessment carried out in coordination with the national focal points of the respective Multilateral Environmental Agreements, UNEP regional offices, and the Green Customs partners with consideration of the requests from countries;

(c) Conducting case studies providing examples of problems and challenges encountered as well as methodologies and best practices will be sought from customs administrations and other enforcement agencies in consultation with the partners. These case studies will be incorporated into Green Customs Training Packages and provided to relevant customs administrations;

(d) Working in cooperation with customs authorities, and the World Customs Organization to have the Green Customs Initiative incorporated in the national customs training curricula of countries and promoting cooperation with existing enforcement networks.

U. Capacity-building in national planning for sustainable food production

United Nations Environment Programme ($710,000)

Background

108. Recent major increases in food prices caused substantial concern worldwide, particularly on whether demand will gradually outgrow supply, and require a rapid expansion of food supply and increased efficiency in food production and delivery. Food prices are influenced by a range of factors such as biofuels production, oil prices, freshwater resources, production costs, increased meat production, and the governance of distribution and access to food. These factors are further compounded by climate change and natural disasters, and in particular the severe demand for irrigation for a large share of the proposed increase in food production as nearly 70 per cent of the water expenditure is related to irrigation. The Secretary-General requested the United Nations agencies to respond by assessing whether the food price increases may be part of a longer-term arising problem. A High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis under the lead of the Secretary-General was established, which developed the Comprehensive Framework for Action on how to respond to the global food crisis in a coherent and coordinated manner. The Secretary-General stated that there is a need to increase food production by 50 per cent by 2030 to meet increasing demand. Countries are actively working to increase their food production to meet food security targets with little attention paid to the potential environmental impact this may cause. The first part of the equation pertains to the need for a better understanding of the drivers of the food

price increases and to identify appropriate policy responses to avert further aggravation of the present food insecurity.

109. The second part of the equation is to understand the impact that increases in food or biofuels production will have on ecosystems and their services. Increased food production can cause an increased use of water, pesticides and fertilizers, as well as of genetically modified organisms. Loss of biodiversity as a source of genetic traits critical to future climate change adaptation in the food production cycle will be critical to supplying food over time and in a changing world. The sustainability of these initiatives is still unknown and there is a strong need for such an analysis.

110. This project aims at addressing the increasing food security deficits and decline in ecosystem services by conducting pilot studies for strengthening the capacity of national policymakers and stakeholders in two food-insecure countries in Asia and in Africa through: (a) better understanding of the principal drivers of food insecurity; (b) undertaking economic valuation of ecosystem services with relevance to food production and ecosystem management; and (c) undertaking trade-off analyses of food production and use of ecosystems for other services. The findings will feed into national food production strategies which will attempt to balance food production and ecosystem management in order to ensure long-term sustainability of both.

111. The project builds upon recommendations from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and recent major reports on these aspects. The project will be implemented by UNEP which is currently preparing the Rapid Response Assessment Report on the world food crisis in joint collaboration with UNDP, FAO, which has been given the task of overseeing the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase food production by 50 per cent by 2030, the International Council for Research in Agroforestry, which is promoting science-based knowledge about agroforestry, the use of its research to advance policies and practices to benefit the poor and the environment, and tree-based solutions to global problems of rural poverty, hunger and environmental degradation, and other organizations with main activities in this area.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity at the national level on planning for sustainable food production using an ecosystem management approach in two countries.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNEP subprogramme 3 (Ecosystem management); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7.

Summary budget

(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	80.0
Consultants	133.0
Expert groups	60.0
Travel	52.0
Contractual services	25.0
Operating expenses	30.0
Study tours	240.0
Workshops	90.0
Total	**710.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding of the trade-offs between food production and ecosystem management by focusing on the three aspects, ecosystem resilience, economic development and human well-being, among national stakeholders	(a) Increased number of national stakeholders with increased knowledge about trade-offs between food production and ecosystem management as well as with the ability to undertake trade-off analysis between food production and ecosystem management in terms of ecosystem resilience, economic development, and food security

(b) Increased interlinkage of national stakeholders with national and international networks and improved capacity at the national level to plan and design a sustainable food production strategy using an ecosystem management approach	(b) (i) Increased number of national stakeholders and personnel is linked up at the national and international levels with experts and policymakers networks, with particular relevance to food production and ecosystem management (ii) Increased number of national stakeholders and personnel able to integrate food security/food production-related ecosystem management strategies into national food-security/production plans
(c) Increased integration of environmental and sustainability considerations with regard to food production and ecosystem management in national planning for achieving sustainable food security	(c) (i) Increased number of national technical documents on the value of food production-related ecosystem services and links with Millennium Development Goals (ii) Increased number of references to sustainable food production and ecosystem management in national planning strategies, including for development, poverty reduction, and other related fields

Main activities

112. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Building on national networks of experts and policymakers, including ministries of environment/economic/finance/planning, as well as legislators, to form a national experts advisory group on planning for sustainable food production and ecosystem management, in each of two developing countries;

(b) Organizing two training workshops for members of the national experts advisory groups on conducting economic valuation of ecosystem services and trade-off analysis of food production and ecosystem management;

(c) With active involvement of the national experts advisory groups, conducting pilot studies to understand trade-off on food production and ecosystem management, by undertaking economic valuation of ecosystem services with relevance to both food production and ecosystem management, and undertaking trade-off analysis of food production and ecosystem management at three levels: (i) ecosystem resilience: between biofuel/energy production, food production and other ecosystem services; (ii) economic development: between food security, energy security and ecosystem resilience; and (iii) human development: between income generation, food security and vulnerability;

(d) Organizing a workshop for members of the national experts advisory groups to evaluate findings, conclude on recommendations and guidelines that form a basis for developing a strategic action plan for sustainable food production and ecosystem management that will be

integrated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other related policy frameworks;

(e) Developing an outreach strategy for disseminating the findings of the study to all relevant stakeholders including the rural agrarian society, and interlink the national experts advisory groups at the international level, such as through GLOBE International.

V. Enhancing the contribution of local authorities and their partners towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals through building the capacity of local government training institutes

United Nations Human Settlements Programme in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organization ($687,200)

Background

113. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals is possible only if subnational actors, close to the target groups, are empowered to work towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. Given that decentralization and the devolution of power to local governments is a reality in most countries, it is this sphere of government which needs to redouble its efforts.

114. However, many local governments lack the resources to govern as effectively as would be required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals locally. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) has identified national local government training institutes as potential key players in providing needs-based training for locally elected leaders and municipal managers in order to capacitate them to respond to the many challenges they face. Unfortunately, in most countries such training institutes are underfunded and their staff lack capacities to address the changing realities of local governments.

115. This proposal aims at strengthening local government training institutes in two interrelated ways: strengthening their institutional capacities and building the training skills of their faculty. An expert group meeting would be called to assess the needs of the training institutes. Subregional training of trainers workshops would thematically focus on leadership skills for councillors, transparency, financial management, participatory budgeting, local economic development as well as gender and local governance. In all these areas, UN-Habitat methodologies and tools exist. Tools for institutional strengthening would also be introduced in the subregional workshops (development of business plans, training needs and impact assessment) and would be followed up through regional partnering between institutions, newsletters, a website and selected advisory services.

116. The ongoing partnership with UNDP on governance, transparency and e-Learning in local governance will be utilized for the respective training modules. The ILO will continue to partner with UN-Habitat on local economic development. It is further planned to strengthen the established contacts with UNIFEM with regard to gender in urban government training, in particular, gender-responsive budget initiatives.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the contribution and role of local authorities and their partners in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular in addressing poverty, gender inequity and equality and in the realization of improved local governance and sustainable development by strengthening the capacities of local government training institutes.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: UN-Habitat subprogramme 1 (Shelter and sustainable human settlements development) and Millennium Development Goals 1, 3 and 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	72.0
Consultants	108.0
Travel	48.0
Expert groups	54.0
Contractual services	24.2
Operating expenses	6.0
Workshops	375.0
Total	**687.2**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened national local government training institutions and international local government training networks to effectively respond to the training needs of local authorities	(a) (i) Increased number of local government training institutes that have developed strategies and action plans (business plans) to ensure sustainable organizational development (ii) Increased number of local government training institutes that can effectively respond to the changing training needs of local authorities
(b) Increased training skills and expanded training curricula of local government trainers	(b) Increased number of local government trainers that can deliver training programmes on local economic development, gender, financial management and transparency

Main activities

117. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing a global expert group meeting on capacity-building for local government training institutes, including preparing background documents, and convening of an expert group meeting to assess capacity-building needs of local government training institutes and to select appropriate capacity-building tools;

(b) Developing networking and knowledge management products, including newsletter, website and e-Learning tools in support of training institutes;

(c) Organizing subregional training of trainers and institutional capacity-building workshops, to include training in the development of business plans, training needs and impact assessment to enhance the institutional capacities of local government training institutes. Training in the use of UN-Habitat training tools on leadership, governance, financial management and participatory budgeting, local economic development and gender and local governance will also be provided;

(d) Providing advisory services to local government training institutes in support of capacity-building programmes for local governments and in follow-up to the subregional training events.

W. Strengthening regional knowledge networks to promote the effective implementation of the United Nations Development Agenda and to assess progress

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, jointly with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, with the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($526,300)

Background

118. The Annual Ministerial Review launched in 2007 by the Economic and Social Council has proven to be a success, as demonstrated by the increasing number of countries volunteering for review. The General Assembly in its resolution 61/16 requested the Council to urge the United Nations regional commissions, in collaboration with other regional and subregional organizations and processes, as appropriate, to contribute, within their mandates, to the reviews of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and to provide input to the discussions of the Council in accordance with its rules and procedure. Since 2007, the regional commissions have been collaborating with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to organize regional consultations in preparation of the Annual Ministerial Review. Starting in 2008, in order to help Member States best engage with the Council, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has organized workshops and developed a website to enable countries to exchange information on effective practices at the national level. While national workshops have enabled countries to strengthen preparations for national reviews, it is necessary to examine progress and enable Member States to share lessons learned and exchange information among each other at the regional level.

119. The project will address this need by supporting the establishment of regional knowledge networks, developing capacity through a portal for Member States and establishing stronger links among countries at the regional level, including National Voluntary Presentation countries. The proposed project will build on the efforts to integrate the development agenda into national strategies and to build the capacity to assess national progress towards the internationally agreed development goals. Jointly with the regional commissions, it will augment the knowledge, expertise and lessons learned so far at the regional level in the review and assessment of national development strategies. The project will build on existing regional networks and projects, such as the ECA peer learning review/knowledge network on national development strategies. Moreover, this project will contribute towards the preparation of national voluntary presentations and the continued engagement of Member States with the Economic and Social Council. In particular, it will enable a mutual review of policies and projects facilitating scaling-up and possible regional collaboration. The project will tap into the expertise of national experts who have already been engaged in National Voluntary Presentations and use the website "Development Strategies that Work", developed under the sixth tranche of the Development Account.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen national and regional expertise for the review and assessment of effective national development strategies, and support the sharing of such expertise and assessments at the regional and global levels, including the preparation of national voluntary presentations and engagement with the Economic and Social Council.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	81.0
Travel	55.0
Contractual services	43.5
Operating expenses	4.8
Workshops	342.0
Total	**526.3**

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogrammes 1 (Economic and Social Council support and coordination), 3 (Social policy and development), 7 (Development policy and analysis), 8 (Public administration and development management) and 10 (Financing for development); ECA subprogrammes 1 (Trade, finance and economic development), 4 (Information and science and technology for development), 7 (Subregional activities for development), 8 (Development planning and administration), 9 (Statistics) and 10 (Social development); ESCAP subprogramme 1 (Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development), 2 (Trade and investment), 3 (Transport), 4 (Environment and development), 5 (Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction), 6 (Social development), 7 (Statistics) and 8 (Subregional activities for development); ECLAC subprogrammes 1 (Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation), 2 (Production and innovation), 3 (Macroeconomic policies and growth), 4 (Social development and equity), 7 (Planning of public administration), 8 (Sustainable development and human settlements), 11 (Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America) and 12 (Subregional activities in the Caribbean); ESCWA subprogrammes 1 (Integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development), 2 (Integrated social policies), 3 (Economic development and integration), 4 (Information and communication technology for regional integration), 5 (Statistics for evidence-based policymaking), 6 (Advancement of women), and 7 (Conflict mitigation and development); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Establishment of regional knowledge networks to share regional expertise in the review and assessment of national development strategies and in the preparation of national voluntary presentations	(a) Increased number of regional and national experts participating in regional knowledge networks for the review and assessment of national development strategies and the preparation of national voluntary presentations
(b) Building national and regional capacity on policies that work	(b) (i) Increased number of effective policies identified and posted on the portal through the review and assessment of national development strategies

	(ii) Increased number of national and regional experts trained in identified effective policies

Main activities

120. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) In collaboration with relevant United Nations country team entities at the national level, identifying regional and national experts to promote the sharing of knowledge and lessons learned at the national and regional levels for the review and assessment of national development strategies and national voluntary presentations;

(b) Developing regional knowledge networks for exchanging experiences on effective policies for national and regional experts and stakeholders responsible for the review and assessment of national development strategies and the preparation of national voluntary presentations. The regional knowledge networks will be maintained by the respective regional commissions;

(c) Developing an online portal that will post consolidated and synthesized experiences and expertise shared through the regional knowledge networks in the four regions, including identified effective policies. The portal will be available on the "Development Strategies that Work" website maintained by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, where materials would be available not only to the Economic and Social Council, but also to Member States, regional stakeholders, national administrations, local governments and civil society organizations;

(d) Organizing regional workshops with national and regional experts to exchange knowledge and lessons learned with government representatives/officials responsible for the review and assessment of national development strategies and the preparation of national voluntary presentations.

X. Contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals in Africa through strengthening public sector human resources management capacities

Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa ($695,500)

Background

121. This project will focus on strengthening the professional capacities of human resources managers in the public sector in Africa to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development agenda. The quality of human resources in the public sector is critical to the development of any country in general and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development agenda in particular. The translation of such goals into tangible results is in the hands of human resources. Through their knowledge, know-how and skills, networks and attitudes, services are planned and delivered, critical innovations conceived and realized and needed reforms carried out.

122. Public sector human resources managers occupy a strategic position in the development of a country. However, in many African countries, this strategic position is not recognized in the

formulation of strategies and human resources managers in the public sector may not be professionally attuned to the critical role they should play. The Seventh Africa Governance Forum, which took place in Ouagadougou at the end of October 2007, discussed the issues related to public service reforms and enhancing institutional and human capacities in the public sector. This project proposal responds to the conclusions and recommendations of the Forum concerning the inadequate capacities of human resources managers in the public service in Africa. The Forum observed the following problems: (a) uncoordinated and fragmented approaches to human resources development; (b) uncoordinated training programmes; (c) inadequate linkages between training output and the labour market requirements; (d) wastage and misplacement of personnel; and (e) lack of monitoring mechanisms to determine the capacity and productivity of the trained personnel to contribute meaningfully to national development.

123. A group of human resources managers meeting in Cape Town in April 2007 observed that human resources managers in the public sector are playing clerical rather than strategic roles and called for efforts to build their capacities to become strategy experts, work organization experts, employee champions, and agents of continuous transformation. In July 2008, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2008/32, in which it emphasized that capacity-building is essential and needed in administrative restructuring, civil service reform, human resources development and public administration training, and improving performance in the public sector.

124. Human resources managers in the public sector have been neglected in the process of public sector reforms and capacity-building in Africa. Through this project, particular attention will be paid to strengthening their professional capacities as sustainable successful capacity-building depends on them. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs will work in collaboration with ECA in implementing this project to enhance the capacities for effective human resources management in the public sector in Africa. The focus will be on enabling the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Managers' Network to institutionalize and sustain professional capacity-building of human resources managers in the public sector in Africa.

Objective of the Organization: To contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development agenda through strengthening the institutional capacity of the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Managers' Network and the individual capacities of human resources managers in the public sector in Africa.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 8 (Public administration and development management); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	103.0
Expert groups	36.0
Travel	60.0
Contractual services	154.5
Operating expenses	7.2
Workshops	334.8
Total	**695.5**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved role of human resources managers as strategy experts, work organization experts, employee champions, and agents of continuous transformation	(a) (i) Increased number of human resources managers able to analyse and formulate human resources development policies and strategies

	(ii) Increased number of online training courses on human resources management offered and increased participation and successful completion of such training courses by human resources managers
(b) Enhanced knowledge, information, lessons learned sharing, and application of information and communication technologies among human resources managers in African countries	(b) (i) Increased membership of human resources managers in the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Managers' Network
	(ii) Increased usage by human resources managers of the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Managers' Network website

Main activities

125. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing and conducting two capacity-building workshops for human resources managers in ministries responsible for public service in Africa;

(b) Organizing and conducting two expert meetings on human resources development policies in the public sector and on strategies for attracting and retaining the best talent in the public service in Africa;

(c) Organizing study tours for human resources managers in the public sector;

(d) Designing and administering online training courses in various aspects of human resources management in the public sector;

(e) Designing a website for the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Managers' Network for knowledge and information-sharing;

(f) Preparing a publication on human resources management in the public sector in Africa.

Y. Supporting the establishment of a Latin American parliamentary knowledge network

Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ($407,300)

Background

126. As highlighted in the World e-Parliament Report 2008, issued by the United Nations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Global Centre for information and communication technology in Parliament, the success of long-established networks such as the National Conference of State Legislatures in the United States and the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation in Europe, underscores the value of these associations for parliamentary development and institutional strengthening and suggests the opportunity to extend the benefits of this type of cooperation to other regions. It also makes clear that, through these networks,

parliamentary exchanges on research and legislative documentation of international scope can be more effective and can concretely help to advance the internationally agreed goals.

127. No formal and structured cooperative mechanism of this kind exists today among the parliamentary assemblies of Latin American countries. This project is therefore designed to support parliamentary administrations in Latin America to establish a Latin America Parliamentary Knowledge Network which will facilitate their structured and coherent cooperation in the areas of management of legislative documentation, parliamentary research, and knowledge and information exchanges.

128. The project builds on the lessons learned from the recent establishment of the Africa Parliamentary Knowledge Network, agreed upon by 36 parliamentary assemblies of Africa. The process was supported by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ECA through a project financed by the Development Account.

129. The project also draws on the experience of the programme Red de Funcionarios de Tecnología de la Información en los Parlamentos de las Américas, jointly developed by the Global Centre for information and communications technology in Parliament and the Inter-American Development Bank, which established a limited network of parliamentary information technology experts in the region.

Objective of the Organization: To support the establishment of a Latin America Parliamentary Knowledge Network to strengthen documentation and knowledge-sharing among parliamentary administrations.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 8 (Public administration and development management); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	120.0
Travel	48.4
Contractual services	24.3
Operating expenses	5.0
Workshops	209.6
Total	**407.3**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased awareness, collaboration and sharing of best practices in the areas of legislative management, parliamentary research and documentation, and knowledge and information management, based on a Charter agreed upon by Latin American parliamentary assemblies	(a) (i) Increased number of parliamentary assemblies endorsing the Charter of the Latin America Parliamentary Knowledge Network (ii) Increased number of staff from parliamentary administrations of Latin America collaborating and sharing information and best practices through a formal networking mechanism
(b) Increased skills of staff of parliamentary administrations in the areas of legislative management, parliamentary research and documentation, and knowledge and information management	(b) Increased number of exchanges by parliamentary assemblies on legislative management and on parliamentary research and documentation

(c) Adoption of common guidelines on parliamentary activities and documents	(c) Increased number of parliamentary assemblies adopting common guidelines on parliamentary activities and documents

Main activities

130. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing a policy-oriented workshop to bring together high-level representatives of Latin American parliaments to agree upon a charter establishing a common framework for the network and to discuss the network's implementation modalities;

(b) Designing and creating a portal to serve as a platform for online networking and as a knowledge repository for advisory services, e-training, best practices, etc.;

(c) Organizing two trainings for parliamentary officials in the areas of legislative management, and parliamentary research and documentation. These aim to build capacity of parliamentary staff on specific topics to be identified in consultation with the network members according to their needs and priorities;

(d) Organizing a workshop for the discussion and adoption of common guidelines on parliamentary activities and documents.

Z. Strengthening national capacities to adapt to climate change through improving management of water variability and other climate-driven changes in Africa

Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research ($697,600)

Background

131. In the economies of many African States, development is constrained by growing water stress as well as variability of water resources. Both factors are expected to increase in the near future owing to climate change. Member States have requested the strong support of the United Nations for the building of national capacities to adapt national policies and local practices to deal with climate vulnerability in water-stressed areas. The proposed project aims to respond to this request.

132. Many African economies are dependent mainly on rain-fed agriculture and livestock management and therefore exhibit high dependence on rainfall variability and high vulnerability to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts.[9] In those countries, events such as long droughts or long-term changes in climatic patterns have a critical impact on sustainable livelihoods of the resident population. Local water scarcity in Africa has been linked to poverty, land degradation, migration, and violent conflicts. Those difficulties are often compounded by the lack of suitable

[9] The recent World Bank Country Assistance Strategy for Ethiopia mentions that when historical rainfall patterns are incorporated into a model of the Ethiopian economy, projected GDP growth rates are reduced by 25-40 per cent. Although the figures may be different, similar considerations are also valid for many Sahelian countries that have suffered from very high variability of precipitation.

institutional structures, as well as the absence of data necessary to support evidence-based policymaking and to monitor strategy implementation.

133. Devising risk management and adaptation strategies well integrated with economic planning is critical to addressing vulnerability to weather and climate change. Many African countries are seeking improved planning tools and strengthened capacities to support livelihood strategies of their rural and urban communities. By providing the foundations for such instruments, this project will contribute to increase the likelihood of success of others' efforts for development and peace. The project will aim to bridge several gaps, concerning in particular: (a) the knowledge that Governments and other relevant stakeholders have of the impact of water scarcity and variability on the national and local economies; (b) the ways in which cross-cutting consequences of environmental or climate change, such as poverty, migrations or the organization of agricultural production systems, are taken into account and integrated into mainstream economic planning, sector development plans and investment decisions; (c) the institutional mechanisms currently in place to share and disseminate that knowledge, including to gather information on ongoing changes affecting local weather conditions and production systems (bottom-up) and conversely to ensure that adequate responses are given in due time to locally unsustainable trajectories (top-down).

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of African countries confronted with high water variability and stress from climate change to better integrate and adapt national and local development strategies and practices, thereby increasing the likelihood of sustainable development and peace.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogrammes 3 (Social policy and development), 4 (Sustainable development), 5 (Statistics) and 8 (Public administration and development management); and ECA subprogramme 2 (Food security and sustainable development); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	155.0
Travel	115.4
Contractual services	198.6
Operating expenses	10.6
Workshops	218.0
Total	**697.6**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased knowledge of the relationships between water resources variability (e.g., prolonged droughts and extreme floods) and the resilience of local/basin level/national economic systems and raising awareness of decision makers of new needs for innovative responses for improved management of water variability and other climate-driven changes within four selected water-stressed countries	(a) Increased number of local and national stakeholder trained on water variability-related issues and on the local and national implications on systems of production and macroeconomics, poverty and environment, as well as on migration, rural conflicts and urban planning

(b) Increased understanding and ability of targeted high-level policymakers and universities of African countries to develop and implement a capacity-development approach with multiplier effects for self-adaptation to water variability for each of the four African water-stressed subregions: North Africa, Sahel, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa	(b) More than two thirds of the national and regional participants in project activities report: (i) An increase in their personal understanding of response options to fill identified gaps (ii) An increase in understanding of the need to strengthen national institutions, including those of universities and training institutions, to integrate and adapt their development strategies and local practices (iii) An increase of implemented activities applying a capacity-development approach with multiplier effects for self-adaptation
(c) Increased awareness and cooperation among national training institutions capable of producing scalable methodologies and training material to support adaptation to higher water variability at all geographical levels	(c) Increased availability of project findings, scalable methodologies, training materials and increased cooperation exchanges between training institutions

Main activities

134. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organizing two workshops (one in French, one in English) in two participating countries each, to train staff of ministries in charge of planning/economics and of water policies and to train national experts on the project objective, validate terms of reference, and launch the project;

(b) For each of the four pilot countries, producing four comprehensive studies dedicated to the following aspects: (i) water resources (hydro-climatology and hydrogeology); (ii) incorporation of rainfall variability into macroeconomic planning; (iii) identification of the climate shocks to local production systems, their causes, and the mitigation strategies adopted; (iv) assessment of the institutional arrangements, and experiences of various actors, in dealing with climate shocks and their consequences, at different geographical levels. In addition, two subregional studies on rainfall data and water variability;

(c) Organizing four national validation and training workshops with the participation of national stakeholders, focused on improving/devising adequate mechanisms for two-way information-sharing on water and local development-related issues between the local and national levels;

(d) Developing a dedicated and secure webpage on the Department of Economic and Social Affairs website, allowing for exchanges of information between project participants;

(e) Organizing a working meeting to: (i) define a capacity-development strategy with sustainable, multiplier effects; and (ii) identify a set of scalable methodologies and training materials (regional common needs plus specific subregional needs in capacity-building),

which could be maintained and used by a self-sustainable network of national training institutions (universities or training centres);

(f) In cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, designing the training framework, and production of training material for each module. Two high-level training workshops for policymakers to promote the need for funding and sustaining a national and subregional network of capacities in water variability management;

(g) Conducting a training-the-trainers session, for 16 trainees selected based on a competitive bidding process between institutions (national universities or training centres) participating in the network;

(h) Establishing a self-sustainable network of national training institutions capable of supporting water-stressed countries to adapt to higher water variability and other climate-driven changes at all geographical levels;

(i) Editing and translation (English to French and French to English) of training material and inclusion on the dedicated project webpage of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs website. Monitoring and evaluation of the dissemination of the training in other countries by the education network one year after the first training of trainees.

AA. Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests

Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($527,600)

Background

135. Forests cover one third of the world's land area, constituting the largest terrestrial ecosystems. They provide a wide range of economic, social, cultural and environmental services. More than 1.6 billion people depend to varying degrees on forests for their livelihood, and use forest resources for fuel, timber, food, medicine and income. Finding ways to ensure that forests benefit present and future generations is the very essence of sustainable forest management.

136. In 2007, the adoption of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests by the General Assembly[10] reinforced the global commitment to sustainable forest management as the overarching principle for forest policy at both the national and international levels, and outlined future priorities in the form of the four Global Objectives on Forests. This Instrument is the culmination of 15 years of negotiation initiated at the Rio Conference in 1992 and is the first global agreement on sustainable forest management.

137. Monitoring and assessing progress towards implementation of the Instrument and achieving the four Global Objectives is a critical component of the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests. Countries have been requested to submit voluntary national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum. The multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for 2007 to 2015 specifically states that each session will have as a main task the discussion on the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests. The successful implementation of the Instrument requires improved national reporting by countries to help to identify progress, achievements and needs, and to promote a more effective sharing of experiences and best practices.

[10] General Assembly resolution 62/98.

138. An analysis of national reports provided to the Forum from 2002 to 2005 found these reports to be of limited utility in assessing progress in sustainable forest management. In general, a proportionately greater number of reports were submitted by developed countries as compared to those provided by developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Moreover, at various sessions of the Forum, developing countries have repeatedly expressed the need for financial and technical support to assist them in the preparation of country reports.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen and support the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in the preparation of national reports for the ninth and tenth sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests in 2011 and 2013.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: The Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 9 (Sustainable forest management); Millennium Development Goal 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	72.0
Consultants	36.0
Travel	108.0
Contractual services	43.6
Operating expenses	10.0
Workshops	258.0
Total	**527.6**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased awareness and understanding of the requirements related to the architecture and format for national reports for the United Nations Forum on Forests	(a) (i) Adoption of a standardized format and specific guidelines for national reports for the United Nations Forum on Forests (ii) Increased number of national stakeholders in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who are trained in monitoring and reporting on their national programmes and activities towards sustainable forest management
(b) Improved regional coordination in preparation of national reports and better sharing of experiences in best practices towards the achievement of sustainable forest management and the Global Objectives on Forests	(b) Increased regional dialogue and increased integration of lessons learned into national reports

Main activities

139. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Analysing cross-cutting thematic elements for reporting on the Global Objectives on Forests, the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests proposals for action and the United Nations Forum on Forests resolutions and selection of key indicators for reporting on implementation, conducted by international and regional consultants supported by the Secretariat. The analysis will take into account the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests joint initiative on streamlining forest-related reporting and experiences of existing criteria and indicators processes;

(b) Organizing four regional mini-workshops for country participants to discuss the proposed monitoring architecture and finalize format and guidelines for national reports;

(c) Preparing national reports by 40 developing countries and countries with economies in transition and preparation of national reports by 10 developed countries;

(d) Providing technical assistance on request to participating countries, in compiling national reports;

(e) Analysing national reports and preparing a synthesis report in which the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat will evaluate the activities and outputs of the project with a view to improving reporting by countries for future sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(f) Organization of an event at the ninth United Nations Forum on Forests and the tenth United Nations Forum on Forests to share experiences, best practices, and challenges related to the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests.

BB. Enhancing key statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals

Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Europe ($810,600)

Background

140. Reliable and timely data are a fundamental tool for development analysis and policy decision-making at the national, regional and global levels. They are needed in a particular form and at specific moments in time in order to be useful for monitoring progress towards development goals and targets at all levels. Two fundamental reasons why a significant gap still exists between the demand for high quality statistics and indicators and the capacity of countries to routinely supply them are: (a) data are not being collected/produced at the country level; and (b) while some basic data are being produced and collected, countries do not have the capacity to disseminate and communicate them in an appropriate form and in a timely fashion to the relevant user groups.

141. While the international community has devoted considerable attention and resources to assisting countries in the collection and production of data, in developing appropriate methodological tools and in agreeing on international "production standards", relatively little attention has been paid to the challenges countries face in effectively disseminating and communicating data. This imbalance was discussed in the Secretary-General's report at the thirty-ninth session of the Statistical Commission in 2008 (E/CN.3/2008/12). The report suggested that countries need support in better targeting their various user groups through the formulation of comprehensive "data dissemination strategies". Furthermore, countries need technical support in using modern communication technologies, especially the Internet, to be able to quickly move their statistical products to the users. The Statistical Commission welcomed this report and explicitly "encouraged the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to continue its initiative to facilitate

the exchange of experience among countries, with respect to dissemination policies and practices" (decision 39/111(f) of the Statistical Commission). This project proposal addresses these issues.

142. The beneficiaries of improved country capacity to disseminate and communicate data will be the broad spectrum of users, comprising the national Governments, regional and international agencies, the development research community and the public at large. In particular, modernizing and standardizing data exchange capabilities of Member States will contribute to improving the availability and timeliness of country data in key international databases (such as the Millennium Development Goal database maintained for global monitoring by the Department for Economic and Social Affairs), which will in turn benefit the United Nations intergovernmental processes charged with monitoring progress.

143. This project will build upon lessons learned from six statistical development account projects already implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Some of the success factors of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs implementation of past development accounts were the focus on a manageable number of countries, and the fact that all country-based activities were always conducted in close cooperation with the national statistical offices, in order to ensure long-term impact and sustainability.

Objective of the Organization: To improve accessibility by the users, especially policy decision makers and researchers, of timely and reliable statistics which are policy relevant and meet the increasing demand for high quality information at the national, regional and international levels.

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and the Millennium Development Goals: The Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 5 (Statistics); ECA subprogramme 9 (Statistics); ESCAP subprogramme 7 (Statistics); ECE subprogramme 3 (Statistics); ECLAC subprogramme 10 (Statistics and economic projections); ESCWA subprogramme 5 (Statistics for evidence-based policymaking); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Summary budget

(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	42.0
Consultants	98.0
Travel	142.0
Contractual services	43.6
Operating expenses	11.0
Equipment	50.0
Study tours	50.0
Workshops	374.0
Total	**810.6**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved accessibility of national data and metadata by strengthening the dissemination capability and practices at the country level	(a) Increased number of countries that can offer interactive data access capabilities on the websites of their national statistical offices
(b) Improved accessibility of national and the United Nations system data by enhancing the content and the functionality of the data portal, as a key vehicle to facilitate effective international data flow	(b) Increased volume of official statistical data at the international level provided through the United Nations data, which can be used for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals

Main activities

144. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Developing training material through a desk study on best practices in data dissemination and communication;

(b) Conducting an expert group meeting to review and validate the training material on best practices in data dissemination and communication;

(c) Organizing, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, five regional training workshops for staff of national statistical offices to improve the technical capabilities of their countries to disseminate and communicate statistics and indicators. The workshops will cover topics such as: improving producer-user relationships; developing online communication of statistics; providing access to microdata; developing modern data visualization tools;

(d) Developing, in close cooperation with the respective national statistical offices of five selected countries, a prototype of a national database of key indicators and statistics, especially the Millennium Development Goals and the internationally agreed development goals, to be disseminated via the websites of the national statistical offices and linked to the United Nations data portal;

(e) Providing direct technical assistance to countries to support the development of appropriate data dissemination platforms;

(f) Organizing study tours to draw on the strengths and achievements of more advanced countries and to create opportunities for staff from statistically less developed countries to learn best practices and to share experience with other countries.

Appendix 1

Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account during the biennium 2010-2011

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
A. Facilitating effective integration of developing countries in the global economy through aid for trade schemes (ECA, jointly with ECLAC, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP)	975 300
B. Mainstreaming climate change into agricultural policies for achieving food security and poverty reduction in West Africa (ECA)	637 500
C. Capacity-building for integrated shared water resources management in Southern Africa (ECA, in collaboration with ECE and ESCAP)	606 800
D. Mitigating climate change through attracting foreign direct investment in advanced fossil fuel technologies (ECE, jointly with Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ESCAP)	629 900
E. Facilitating climate change adaptation in transport through addressing the energy-environment linkage (ECE, jointly with ECLAC, ESCWA, ECA, ESCAP)	738 000
F. Improving quantification of women's unpaid work in support of poverty eradication policies (ECLAC, in collaboration with Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	568 000
G. Improving management of resource allocation for environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, in collaboration with UNEP)	554 500
H. Strengthening national statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals through inter-regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing (ECLAC, jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP, and in collaboration with Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	1 192 000
I. Improving disaster risk preparedness in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Region (ESCAP)	621 900
J. Enhancing energy security and improving access to energy services through development of public-private renewable energy partnerships (ESCAP, jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ECLAC)	1 006 500
K. Strengthening social protection in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP, jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ECLAC)	749 400
L. Capacity-building on climate change mitigation for poverty alleviation in Western Asia (ESCWA, in collaboration with ECA, ESCAP and Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	547 200

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
M. Strengthening capacities in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region to negotiate bilateral investment treaties (ESCWA, jointly with UNCTAD)	502 200
N. Improving criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons in South-Eastern Europe with special focus on Moldova (UNODC)	499 600
O. Strengthening capacities in developing countries for the effective enforcement of competition law to minimize constraints to economic productivity (UNCTAD)	617 700
P. Addressing the impact and implications of the global financial crisis on developing countries through support to services sector development (UNCTAD, in collaboration with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and UNDP)	653 000
Q. Enhancing capacities of developing countries to mainstream gender in trade policy (UNCTAD)	621 900
R. Strengthening capacity for effective asset and liability management in national debt management offices (UNCTAD)	663 400
S. Integration of the trade dimension in the United Nations development assistance framework (UNCTAD)	534 800
T. Building the capacity of customs officers to prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities through the Green Customs Initiative (UNEP)	669 600
U. Capacity-building in national planning for sustainable food production (UNEP)	710 000
V. Enhancing the contribution of local authorities and their partners towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals through building the capacity of local government training institutes (UN-Habitat, in collaboration with UNDP and ILO)	687 200
W. Strengthening regional knowledge networks to promote the effective implementation of the United Nations development agenda and to assess progress (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ECLAC and ESCAP)	526 300
X. Contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals in Africa through strengthening public sector human resources management capacities (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ECA)	695 500
Y. Supporting the establishment of a Latin American Parliamentary Knowledge Network (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ECLAC)	407 300
Z. Strengthening national capacities to adapt to climate change through improving management of water variability and other climate-driven changes in Africa (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ECA and UNITAR)	697 600

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
AA. Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	527 600
BB. Enhancing key statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ECLAC and ESCAP)	810 600

Appendix 2

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7)

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Advisory Committee notes the improved format of the presentation of projects to be financed during the biennium 2008-2009. At the same time, the Committee is of the view that the budget document could be significantly shortened by using a more concise format for background information on the projects. The budget document should focus more on presenting details of cost estimates, objectives to be achieved, benchmarks and indicators of achievement (para. XIII.5).	In responding to the view expressed by the Committee, the budget document presents the background of each project in a more concise format. It provides information on the projects set up in the context of relevant global and regional development action. Details of cost estimates are now included in the main fascicle. At the same time, the Programme Manager made further efforts to strengthen the logical framework of the concept notes. As a result, improvements to the narrative with regard to the objective to be achieved, and its link with the expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievement, allow better understanding of each project's design.
The Advisory Committee acknowledges that the website has become an important means of providing up-to-date and valuable information on the projects. At the same time, the Committee is of the opinion that the proposed programme budget for section 34 should provide a summary of estimated requirements by main objects of expenditure (para. XIII.8).	A table showing the total estimates broken down by the main objects of expenditure: General temporary assistance, Consultants (including Experts), Travel, Contractual services, Operating expenses, Equipment and Fellowship (including study tours and workshops) is included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for Section 35, Development Account (see table 2).